THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Summary of News.

Monday, 22nd June.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following account of a beastly deed, perpetrated by a certain Musalman in the district of Barisal. The man has a married daughter aged 14 years old, whom he intended to marry again, so he did not send her to her husband. Both his daughter and his son-in-law did not like this arrangement; the latter remonstrated with his father-in-law for his conduct on many occasions, but to no purpose. So he had at last recourse to some tricks and induced his father-in-law, one mid-night, to leave his house. According to a preconcerned arrangement, his wife now joined him at a certain appointed place in the absence of her father, and the young couple took to flight. The old man was furious with rage when he came to know the trick played upon him, and, what was more, that he had lost his daughter. He vowed vengeance, and killed a young daughter, intending to throw the guilt of the offence upon his son-in-law. He made a report to the Police to this effect. But when the case came for trial, the truth was out and the man has now to pay the extreme penalty of the law for his diabolical act.

DACCA felt some shocks of earthquake on Wednesday. The first two shocks, which were experienced in the afternoon, were of a slight nature; but a severe was the shock felt at 1 A. M., that the whole town was startled up from sleep, as if a great mischief had overtaken it.

THE *Dacca Prokash* reports a novel case under the Age of Consent Act, instituted in a Criminal Court at Naraingunge. A girl of the *Yugi* caste had the great misfortune to give birth to a child, before she attained the prescribed age. The accused husband denies having any connection with his wife and asserts that the child is an illegitimate one. What a nice fix!

LIEUTENANT GENERAL Albert Fytche, the last Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, writes in his "Burmah Past and Present" :—"A remarkable incident occurred at Moulmein, which made a deep impression upon my imagination. Believers in the supernatural are laughed at in these days of material science; ghost stories are especially derided, and yet, whilst I was residing at Moulmein, I saw a ghost with my own eyes in broad daylight, of which I could make an affidavit. I had an old school fellow, who was afterwards a college friend with whom I had lived in the closest intimacy. Years, however, passed away without our seeing each other. One morning I had just got out of bed, and was dressing myself, when suddenly my old friend entered the room. I greeted him warmly, told him to call for a cup of tea in the verandah, and promised to be with him immediateiy. I dressed myself in all haste, and went out into the verandah, but found no one there. I could not believe my eyes I called to the sentry, who was posted at the front of the house, but he had seen no strange gentleman that morning. The servants also declared that no such person had entered the house. I was certain I had seen my friend. I was not thinking about him at the time; yet I was not taken by surprise, as steamers and other vessels were frequently arriving at Moulmein. A fortnight afterwards news arrived that he had died six hundred miles off about the very time I saw him at Moulmein. To this day, I have never doubted that I really saw the ghost of my deceased friend."

IT is said that Rs. 5,000 have been sanctioned for furniture for the new Home Office in Calcutta. Is it too much, asks the *Indian Daily News*, to express a hope that this sum will be spent in India? It is far more reasonable that it should be spent where tradesmen are charged with the income-tax than that the orders should be given to firms in England, that some one might have a good *dustoorie*, as is more than suspected to have been the case with some large orders for which the people of India paid, and the furniture would not stand the climate. There should be some consideration for the tax-payers, even such of them as are only tradesmen."

Tuesday 23rd June.

THE high pitch to which forest policy in the Central Provinces was screwed up during Sir A. Mackenzie's time is already, it would seem, remarks the *Pioneer*, being gradually relaxed. Even during the few months of interregnum the tension that had been produced in some districts was such that Mr. John Neill had to intervene to ease matters: and as soon as Mr. MacDonell came to the throne one of his first acts was to call together a conference, consisting of the two Forest Conservators, the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, Colonel Ward, the Secretary to the Government, Mr. Anderson, and the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Fuller, to re-consider the whole question of forest administration. A first instalment of the result of their deliberations appears in a set of new rules relating to conservancy in malguzari forests—based, as the resolution says, on a general recognition of the proprietor's right to manage his forests as he chooses, provided that his management is not injurious to the public interests, *i. e.*, that he does not destroy trees which are valuable to the people at large, such as the mango and mohwa, and does not denude unculturable lands that serve as fodder and fuel preserves. The control of forest business on malguzari lands is, moreover, to be carried on through the revenue establishment, as more likely to work well with the people than the subordinates of the Forest service.

THE discoveries recently made by Surgeon Patrick Hehir, of the Bengal Medical Services, in the etiology of leprosy and other diseases promise to be of the first importance. Dr. Hehir's investigations appear to embrace a wide field, and are likely to lead to very significant results. The cause of these diseases being known, we shall have made a great stride towards the discovery of the remedies, and ere long it is possible that diseases that are now running rampant throughout India and other parts of the world will be brought within the range of successful treatment.

IN cholera, leprosy and dysentery Dr. Hehir is said to have observed that the blood of patients afflicted with these diseases contains a class of microscopically minute animal parasites, forms of infusorial organisation. These live in the blood, and effect the destruction of a large number of its red particles. Dr. Hehir believes that they are likewise to be found in the tissues and internal organs of the body. The embryos of these parasites primarily infect the red blood-cells, from which, after a period, they emerge more fully developed. A number of them assumes the shape of excessively small starfish, having very active spines radiating from the central body: and usually in addition long free tail-like bodies are seen to be actively moving in the blood. Each of the diseases named is stated to have several forms of the particular parasites connected with it, and each of these forms has characteristics of its own. Such animal parasites were found in large numbers in the blood of lepers, but in considerably greater abundance in the affected tissues. In both cholera and leprosy large and small filariæ, similar to those discovered by the late Dr. T. R. Leurs, F. R. S., are present in the blood, and are seen to perform their snake-like movements with extraordinary rapidity. These organisms multiply with different degrees of rapidity in the different diseases. In cholera vast progenies are said to be generated in a very short time: whereas in leprosy multiplication is slow, a circumstance that bears out the rapid progress of the disease on the one hand and the slow development on the other.

DR. HEHIR has also been engaged in investigating the condition of the blood in various tropical diseases, and it was whilst carrying out some researches in connection with malarial diseases that he succeeded in finding the parasites mentioned. In regard to malaria he is said to have verified the statements made by certain other authorities as to the existence of an animal parasite in the blood, and he describes and illustrates two other varieties of this parasite which he himself has found.

MAJOR GRANT, V. C., of Thobal, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, and has assumed his duties.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Durand reports from Chalt, under date the 12th instant, that all is quiet in the neighbourhood. He will probably return to Gilgit shortly, unless the Nagar tribesmen become openly hostile.

Wednesday, 24th June.

THE *Deccan Times* refers to the probable departure on furlough of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, not to his retirement as announced, in which case the tenure of the office by Mr. Cunningham would only be temporary.

THE Manipur military despatches are published. The Governor-General in Council cordially endorses the approval expressed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the indomitable energy displayed by the troops in overcoming difficulties and hardships. They advance, without tents, through mountainous, unhealthy country, exposed to much suffering from the intense heat and heavy rain; the association with regular troops of volunteer soldiers from the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the Surma Valley Light Horse in expedition, is a matter of especial gratification to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, who also notices with much satisfaction the services of the Assam Military Police. H. E. the Viceroy also wishes to record his appreciation of the good work done by the Transport Department. The services of Major Maxwell, Mr. A. W. Davis, and Mr. G. Soppitt were especially valuable, while Mr. Dalrymple Clark has done good work in connection with the transport on the Nigriting-Nichuguard Road. H. E. the Viceroy in Council desires, to convey to General Collett and the officers commanding the Tammu and Silchar Columns, and all the officers and troops, the acknowledgments of the Government of India for the excellent manner the expedition was carried out.

THE proceedings in the charges against Manockji Aslaji before Mr. Cooper at the Bombay Police Court were closed the other day by the Magistrate, committing the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A MEMORIAL is being signed by the inmates of the Indian Clerks' barracks at Simla, to be submitted to the Government of India, P. W. D., representing that the furniture, &c., supplied hitherto to them are much inferior, compared with those issued to the Christian Clerks of the Government of India Offices, occupying Government cottages at Simla.

THE National Silver Committee of America has published a manifesto addressed to the people which declares that bimetallism is the remedy for the evils from which the trade of the world is now suffering, and that this must be the paramount issue of the next elections in America.

BOMBAY papers announce that the delay of the Monsoon is already giving rise to serious anxiety throughout the Presidency. In one district cattle are said to be dying from lack of food and water, and the prices of grain are steadily rising. Standing crops are withering, and early sowing is prevented through want of rain. The streams mean while are being dammed up in places with the object of storing the small supply of water which is still obtainable.

BENGAL is by far the largest producer of coal and she accounted for nearly four-fifths of the total output of some 2,000,000 tons last year. The industry is also taking firm root in other provinces. In four years the quantity raised in the Punjab has increased sixfold, while in seven years the output of Assam has risen from less than 17,000 to more than 145,000 tons. In the Central Provinces the output is almost stationary, but there is a rapid increase in the Nizam's territory, Central India, and Baluchistan. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway may be expected, however, in the near future to revolutionise the local industry of the Central Provinces. The reports from Sambulpur, where an extensive seam was discovered during the construction of the Eeb river bridge, have been uniformly satisfactory, and indicate a probability that this district may eventually become one of the richest coal-producing centres of India.

AT a meeting held at Shillong on the 6th instant, under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., the Chief Commissioner of Assam, it was decided to establish there, a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Quinton and the Civil and Military officers who perished with him at Manipur. A representative Committee of European and Native gentlemen, with Mr. F. C. Daukes as president, was formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and to decide as to the form the memorial should take.

Thursday, 25th June.

THE question of garrisoning the police *thanas* on the Manipur frontier is to be taken up at once.

AN important deputation from the Empire Trade League waited upon the Premier on Friday, and urged that Government should abrogate the treaties of 1862 and 1865, precluding preferential trading relations between Great Britain and her Colonies. Lord Salisbury, in replying to the deputation, deplored the existence of such unlucky treaties, but could not promise that Government would abrogate them because they greatly benefited the trade of Great Britain. He expressed a hope, however, that before long it would be possible to mitigate the evil complained of. In conclusion he urged upon the League to do its utmost to educate the British to its views.

IT is announced that Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland will send delegates to a Conference to be held at Berne in July for the purpose of negotiating reciprocal treaties of commerce, and thus creating a central European Customs Alliance.

IT is estimated that the East Coast Railway from Bezvada to Navaj will cost about 460 lakhs, or in round numbers Rs. 90, 000 per mile. The original alignment completed in April of last year has since been very considerably modified with the object of tapping, as far as possible, the rich and populous district of the Godavari delta, and of keeping in touch with the canal system of the country. The change involved a realignment of over 100 miles of the projected railway, and of this nearly 50 miles has now been approved.

SOME time ago, a suggestion was made that the walls of the fort at Bombay should be razed to the ground and laid out in spacious boulevards and terraces. A similar proposal is now put forward with regard to the walled cities of the Punjab. There can be on doubt that from a sanitary point of view the change would be eminently desirable. It is a question, however, whether as a commercial undertaking it could be made to pay expenses. So far as Bombay is concerned there is something perhaps to be said for the scheme, since the ground reclaimed would in any case be valuable for building purposes. In the case of the typical Punjab fortification the removal of the walls and filling up of the ditch could only be advocated on sanitary grounds.

THE increased land assessments in Nagpur formed the subject of a question and answer thereto in the House of Commons recently. On the 14th instant a large meeting of land-holders of the Nagpur division was held at Nagpur, about eight or nine hundred representative land-holders being present. While expressing great satisfaction at the old settlement, they protested against the abrogation of all-assets and the reduction of the period of settlement to twelve years, and at the same time expressed grave anxiety at the enormous enhancements in the Bilaspore districts.

H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar during the excessively hot days of the past fortnight, caused fruits of various descriptions and cold drinks to be distributed to the in-patients of the Campbell (native) and General (European) Hospitals and to the inmates of the Leper Asylum. The boon was gratefully appreciated.

THE cattle of Russia are tasting the fruits of civilization. The reflection of the light upon the snow is so blinding that tens of thousands of cattle have been attacked with ophthalmia, so the Department of Agriculture has very considerately presented every cow with a pair of blue spectacles.

ACCORDING to a Government Resolution just issued on the irrigation of Sind, the work of 1889-90 was the best on record, the inundation of 1889 having been both in respect of height and duration one of the best ever known. The improvement appears to be due almost entirely to these circumstances, the mileage of canals and river embankments standing at 5,924 and 653, or merely an increase of 8 and 40 miles, respectively. There were last year 2,109,804 acres of Government lands and 240,015 acres of Jaghir lands under cultivation, or an increase on the figures for 1889 of 222,248 acres and 8,936 acres, respectively, while the revenue, deducting remissions and land share, increased from Rs. 44,12,756 to Rs. 47,80,28. The increase in cultivation was thus nearly eleven per cent., and in total canal revenue nearly seven and three quarters per cent., over the figures for 1888-89, and of twenty-four per cent., and twenty-one and three-quarters per pent., respectively, over the results for 1887-88. Though heavy remissions of *kharij* revenue had to be made in consequence of the heavy floods, the revenue from *rabi* cultivation was a good deal more than made up for the deficiency.

Friday, 26th June.

DURING the London season some £5,000 are expended daily on flowers; on flower decorations for a big dinner party wealthy Americans will lavish hundreds of pounds. At a ball given lately, a wealthy merchant in Bayswater, in honor of his daughter's coming of age, the portieres separating the ball and supper-rooms were made entirely of trails of stephanotis, and of the delicate foliage known in Madeira, where it grows wild, as "Joy of the Country." The fragrant curtains were looped back with choice garlands. At the house in question it is not unusual (the *Sunday Sun* says) for the florist's bill for one such occasion to amount to the pretty little figure of seven or eight hundred pounds.

ACCORDING to the *Kolnishe Volkszeiting* a Moscow dentist appears to have solved the problem of supplying the human mouth with false teeth which will grow into the gums as firmly as natural ones. Dr. Fuxmensky has performed several successful operations on dogs, as well as on human beings. The teeth are made of gutta-percha, porcelain, or metal, as the case may be. At the root of the false tooth holes are made. Holes are also made upwards into the jaw. The tooth is then placed in the cavity. In a short time, a soft granulated growth finds its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth, this growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in its position. It is stated that it does not matter whether the cavity in which the tooth is to be placed, is one, from which a natural tooth has been recently drawn, or whether it has been healed for some years.

A VERY good case has been made out for the decoration of two more Anglo-Indian ladies, says an up-country paper, with the Royal Red Cross—Mr. Cawley and Mr. Damant, who played a notable part in the memorable defence of Kohima in 1879. During the whole period of the Nagas' fierce onslaught "Mrs. Damant and Mrs. Cawley were never idle. They prepared large saucepanfuls from their own store of sago and cornflour, and gave to the children and wounded. So as to get any rest at all, the one watched while the other tried to sleep. From the 14th to the 27th they never undressed or slept on a bed, and what rest they got was taken revolver in hand. On the the relief of Kohima, the Viceroy sent the following message to the Chief Commissioner of Assam :—"Please convey to Mrs. Cawley and Mrs. Damant my warmest acknowledgments of their courageous and devoted care of the wounded, sick, and children during the gallant defence of Kohima." In 1879 there was no Order of the Royal Red Cross in existence, so there is, perhaps, some excuse for the non-recognition in the manner shown in the case of Mrs. Grimwood of the splendid work performed by Mesdames Cawley and Damant. But now there is decoration for women, it should surely be bestowed on the heroines of Kohima. Sir Frederick Johnstone, who is thoroughly conversant with all the facts, is now at home and very much in evidence, and we are sure nothing would give him greater pleasure than to assist in securing the Royal Red Cross for the two ladies whose courage and devotion were spoken of in terms of the highest praise by the Viceroy of the time, Lord Lytton.

THE Japanese Emperor issued the following rescript :—"It was with the most profound grief and regret that we learned that while we, with our Government and our subjects, have been preparing to welcome His Imperial Highness, our beloved and respected Crown Prince of Russia, with all the honours and hospitality due to our national guest, we received the most unexpected and surprising announcement that His Imperial Highness met with a deplorable accident at Otsu, while on his journey. It is our will that justice takes its speedy course on the miscreant offender, to the end that our mind may be relieved and that friendly and intimate relations with our good neighbour may be secured against disturbances. Given at our Imperial palace, Tokyo, at 9 P.M., the 11th day of the fifth month of the 24th yearof Meiji."

THE publication of the Blue Book containing among other documents, the telegraphic correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy regarding the amendment of the Indian Factory Act of 1881, says a local paper, presents a most flagrant instance of what must be called official tyranny. The Secretary of State, supported or stimulated by his colleagues in the Ministry, is found to be fulminating his orders to the Viceroy and his Council in a tone that would hardly be becoming if addressed by a Magistrate to one of his chuprassies. Lord Cross telegraphs to Lord Lansdowne: "By decision of Her Majesty's Government Bill must be passed without delay." Another brief but sharp message is contained in the words, "Expedite statement of your views." A little further on the Viceroy is told to "expedite transmission of telegraphic summary;" and yet again there is the simple injunction, "Bill must be proceeded with, and passed this session."

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Saturday, 27th June.

THE Marquis of Salisbury made a grand speech on the 20th ultimo at Glasgow, where he was presented with the freedom of the city. In speaking of the wonderful improvement the Mahomedan inhabitants of Egypt had made, he said: "Our own Mahomedan population in India is the most loyal and most robust and sturdy portion of that country, and I have every ground for hoping a like development among them. But with respect to all those Islamic populations we must always remember that they are Mahomedans; we must not attempt to impose upon them, development, or to exact the growth of the West. They will develop in their manner and after their nature. If you have got a good larch tree you cannot by any contrivance make it grow like an oak, and you will only spoil your larch and cover yourself with ridicule if you attempt it. The same thing is true of nations, and we must, whether in foreign countries or in our own dominion, be patient with the fact that they are developing. Their growth is different from ours, and it is only by suffering them to follow the law of their nature on all legitimate lines, that we can hope for the greatest, of which the nation is capable.' We commend these lines to our go-ahead "reformers."

A CURIOUS mishap lately befell a popular actress in New York. The lady had been ordered by her doctor to take a few sulphur baths. Accompanied by her maid, she had but just entered the room reserved for her, when the latter uttered piercing shrieks terrified at the sudden transformation in the aspect of her mistress, who, in less than five minutes had become as black as a negress. The actress herself, on perceiving the dreadful change in her appearance, fainted. When the doctor, who had been promptly summoned, arrived, the mystery was explained. The actress, it seems, was in the habit of using as a cosmetic—for her face, and arms, and neck—a pomade containing a very strong solution of zinc which brought into contact with the sulphur of the bath, had produced the astonishing effect described.

A RESOLUTION in Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette* records the fact that "steady progress has been made in improving the Botanic Garden not only as a scientific centre of the highest value to all botanical students but also as a pleasurable and instructive resort to the public. More than 20,000 specimens were added to the Herbarium, illustrating the Flora of regions so widely removed as Central Asia, Australia, Assam, Perak, the Shan States, the Khasia Hills, the Andaman Islands, and the Great Coco Islands. The Lloyd Botanic Garden in Darjeeling, which is under Dr. King's supervision, is reported to be in good order. Under recent arrangement, the Curator of this garden is charged with the task of improving the station of Darjeeling by planting and looking after young trees. In course of time it is hoped that the damage done in past years by the wanton destruction of fine trees may be in some measure repaired. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. King, the Superintendent, and Dr. Prain, the Curator of the Herbarium, for the successful administration of the garden during the year."

THE last return published by the Public Works Department of the receipts and expenses of Indian Railways brings up the balance-sheet to the 30th of May. The rate of progress which has been previously noticed, is being steadily maintained on Guaranteed and State Railways, the increase in the net receipts as compared with those of last year being close upon 42 lakhs of rupees. The gross receipts show an expansion of over 69 lakhs, of which the Great Indian Peninsular claims nearly 26½ lakhs, the East Indian 2¾ lakhs, the Bengal Nagpur and the Oudh and Rohilkhand 6 lakhs each, and the Rajputana-Malwa over 5 lakhs. The Indian Midland has earned three lakhs more than in April and May last year, and so has the North-Western. The week ending May 30 seems to have been a very busy one on all the great railways in India. The earnings per mile on the Great Indian Peninsular were as high as Rs 889, a figure which shows how great was the traffic over the ghats into Bombay.

A SANITARIUM for native women and children at Nassik is under contemplation and the scheme as developed by Mr. H. M. Phipson has the support of Her Excellency Lady Harris The ground to be taken up for the purpose is near Deolali station, measuring 5,400 yards and will be put into the hands of trustees. The main building will cost Rs, 20,000, and each of the detached two-roomed cottages Rs. 1,700. Subscriptions will be invited to meet this expense, and we have no doubt the good cause will be generously helped.

MR. N. R. POGSON, C. I. E., the Government Astronomer, at Madras, has died from cancer of the liver. He had been Government Astronomer for over thirty years without a day's leave.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the *2nd July*, at 7-30 P.M.

Subject : "Matter and its Constitution."

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

June 27th 1891.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE HINDU SCHOOL.

The Hindu community of Calcutta must regard with deep regret and disapproval the proposed abolition of the Hindu School. This institution, which is the remnant of the old Hindu College, traces its history as far back as 1816, and since then, it has shown throughout such decided signs of progressive success, and has got so many sacred and time-honored associations entwined about it, that it has been enshrined in the memories of men and its utility put out of the question. When the light of Western education was but dimly dawning over this country, the Hindu College—originally Mahapatsala—was established (1816) by a body of public-spirited Hindu gentlemen, under the distinguished patronage of Sir E. Hyde East (Her Majesty's Chief Justice) and Mr. David Hare, with the primary object of imparting instruction to the sons of respectable Hindus, in the English and Indian languages, and in the Literature and Science of Europe. The College was then established on an exclusive principle, and even after it was broken up into senior and junior departments, it partially maintained that principle. As such it formed then, even as it forms now, the only institution in Calcutta where the children of respectable Hindus could be sent for education, without risk of that close contact with low-caste people or men of different persuasions, which could be very justly calculated to produce a very baneful influence on their young and unformed minds. Sometime after the establishment of the College, the funds failed on account of the failure of Joseph Bareto and Sons the Treasurers, and Government was applied to for aid which was promptly granted. It being necessary to establish Scholarship, Raja Baddi Nath, Babu Hari Nath Roy and Babu Kalisunkar Ghosal gave Rs. 50,000, Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 20,000 respectively for the purpose.

In 1852, some of the members of the Council of Education, whereof Mr. F. J. Mouat was the Secretary, strongly advocated the abolition of the exclusive character of the Hindu College, and the consequent free admission into it of all classes, creeds and races. But the Managing Committee of the Hindu College raised strong objection to this, more, it would appear, out of profound regard for the intentions of the original donors then deceased, than out of any individual views of the members themselves. They clearly perceived that they had a sacred trust to carry out, and did not like to defeat the the purposes of that trust by thrusting forth into the question, their individual views of what should be or should not be. In the meeting that was held between the members of the Council of Education and those of the Managing Committee, on the 2th November 1852, Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, one of the hereditary Governors, was understood to maintain that though he had no personal objection to the proposed measure, which he deemed in itself to be a good and proper measure, yet he was of opinion that it could not be carried into effect without infringing the terms of the original contract between the Government and the founders of the College. The other hereditary Governor, the Maharaja of Burdwan, wrote in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject: "I am afraid our hands are tied down in this respect by the original rules of this institution, which, so far as declaratory of the intentions of its founders, I should be very loth to depart from. As mere trustees, too, acting for the subscribers to the original college fund, now placed under the protecting care of Government, I cannot conceive what right we can have to deviate from the purposes for which that fund was at first created."

In this difficulty, Mr. Mouat suggested a compromise by submitting the following proposal to the Government in his letter dated 4th August 1853. "It is obvious that in this, as in other countries, the prejudices of rank, caste and station oppose themselves more strongly to the association of boys of tender years than to youths of more advanced standing. The latter, whose character and habits are, in some degree, formed, are naturally less likely to suffer by contact with persons of a lower class. * * * If the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal should think it expedient to make any concession to the feeling above referred to, that object may be attained by retaining the Junior Department of the Hindu College, reserved for Hindus exclusively, retaining, if found expedient, the higher rate of schooling fees, now paid there, as a means of excluding those who are not of the higher classes." It was further proposed to substitute a general Metropolitan College for the College Department of the Hindu College—which is the present Presidency College. Lord Dalhousie, in his reply, dated the 21st October 1853, to the letter above referred to, stated that "it would be inexpedient to throw open the Hindu College to all classes and to convert it into the Metropolitan College of the Government, in the manner proposed by some of the members of the Council of Education. It is impolitic to afford unnecessarily a pretext for the circulation of any colourable complaints that the *Government is breaking faith with the Hindu community*, that it is promiscuously admitting all classes to a seminary which is established for Hindus *alone*. The Hindu College, modified by the withdrawal of the Senior Department, should be maintained *exclusively for Hindus* for the reception of Hindu children of the higher classes on a higher fee. The branch school (now Hare School) should be maintained as at present open to all classes and creeds."

These views of Lord Dalhousie were then communicated to the hereditary Governors and Managers of the Hindu College, who being now satisfied as to the existence and exclusiveness of their favourite institution, gladly resigned the entire management of the College and the scholarships attached to it and hereafter to be created with its funds, wholly in the hands of the Council of Education.

From that time till now, the Hindu School, in its remodelled state, has been under the management of Government, but, presumably, as is evident from the history given above, under a sacred pledge of trust. The present proposed abolition cannot, therefore, fail to strike us simply as an attempt to violate the trust reposed in Government by the original founders. The Government, we contend, is not now in a position, after this lapse of time, to judge whether the object which the founders had in view is proper or improper, necessary or unnecessary. It is bound by its own words to maintain the school in its original form and on its original basis, unless there were circumstances rendering that impossible. That there are no such circumstances we shall show by and by. In the meantime we shall maintain further that, by proposing the abolition of the Hindu School, the Government is going to deprive the Hindu community of a privilege which they have enjoyed for three quarters of a century. There are, in this Metropolis, schools exclusively appropriated to Mahomedans and Christians respectively, but the abolition of the Hindu school will take away from the Hindu community, the only school where their children alone could be taught. There would have been some plea for such a step, if it could be shown that the Hindu School was a pure burden upon public treasury, and that the Government was required to undergo a heavy annual loss of public money for the convenience of a single community. Far from that being the case, a look into the financial statistics of the school will show, that not only is there so large a sum as Rs. 1,24,100 in the Hindu College Fund (as shown in the first April issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* this year), but that there is still a large surplus fund, from the fee-receipts in favour of the school after meeting the deficit, amounting to Rs. 14,043-8-0. The monthly income from fee-receipts is above Rs. 1,440, out of which a total expenditure of Rs. 1303 is to be met, thus having a surplus of more than Rs. 100 a month. The school may, therefore, be said to be in a manner self-supporting. It would even compare very favourably with the Hare School, in favour of which it is going to be abolished. The Hare School has a monthly expenditure of Rs. 2,145, and though its exact monthly income is not known to us, we have reason to suppose that it has to undergo a monthly deficit of Rs. 500, which deficit is no doubt met out of the public money. Neither would the Hindu School suffer in any way by comparison with another institution of a like exclusive nature, being appropriated to the Mahomedan community only, and maintained solely by the Government, we mean the Madrasa.

In spite of a slight diminution in the number of boys, owing in part to the wide-spread report of its approaching dissolution, and in part to the rivalry of numerous cheaper Schools in its vicinity, the Hindu school yet counts on its rolls a number of 300 pupils, showing unmistakeably that it yet retains a high degree of popularity among the wealthier classes of the Hindu people. We might also mention that this year, up to the 1st of May, there have been 77 admissions, as against 56 of the last year, and further, that, whereas there have been four cases of transfer of boys from the Hare to the Hindu School, there has not been a single case of transfer from the Hindu to the Hare.

A statistical account of the success shown by the Hindu School during the last ten or twelve years would also put it in a highly favourable light. In 1880, the total number of passed students was 44, of which 4 got 1st grade, 1, 2nd grade and 2, 3rd grade scholarships. In 1885, 33 passed in all, of which 4 got 1st grade, 1, 2nd grade and 4, 3rd grade scholarships. In 1890, the total passed was 34, of which 1 got 1st grade, 4, 2nd grade and 1, 3rd grade scholarships. In the last Entrance examination, the Hindu School passed 28, of whom 7 were in the First Division, whereas the Hare School passed 21 only, of whom 3 only were in the First Division. We have given these figures to show that the Hindu School can challenge comparison in points of utility and success with any the best institution in Calcutta. On what ground then can it be abolished?

In view of the facts stated above it appears to us beyond the shadow of a doubt that the action of the Government in connection with the Hindu School is extremely unjustifiable, and in direct violation of a sacred trust and the long enjoyed privilege of a particular community. The only consequence of such conduct on the part of Government would be that people, who may have some mind to do good to their country, would hardly entrust the Government with money for the purpose, for though for a time they might see the fulfilment of their object, yet they would not be sure that the Government would not change its mind, and turn the money to other channels. We do, therefore, earnestly entreat the Authorities to bestow their serious thought over the matter, before coming to any final conclusion. Not only has no case been made out against the Hindu School, but it has every consideration in favour of it.

A question of grave importance, which will arise in case the Government should resolve to abolish the Hindu School, is the question about the appropriation of the Hindu College Fund. At first the fund was appropriated by the Council of Education to the awarding of 24 scholarships, of Rs. 10 each to the students of the Hindu School, which the Junior Department of the Hindu College became after separation from the Senior, such scholarships being tenable in the Presidency College only. Afterwards on the recommendation of Mr. Sutcliffe, the Director

of Public Instruction, these 24 scholarships were converted into 7 Fellowships to be held for one year by the graduates of the Presidency College after passing the B. A. Examination. So long as the Hindu School exists there can be no objection to the Hindu College Fund being thus appropriated. But in case the Hindu School be abolished, the appropriation of the Fund in its present way will be an open question.

THE MANIPUR DEBATE.

IN the House of Lords on Monday evening the debate on Manipur was initiated by the Marquis of Ripon. He warmly criticised a statement made by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons during the debate on Manipur there. The latter in citing the example of Tarquinius Superbus thought the Government of India right in regarding that the Senapati's abilities disqualified him for service in the State, and that it was better and safer to depend on mediocrity. The Marquis of Ripon feared that such a statement would leave a bad impression among Indian Princes. He hoped that the Senapati would not be executed. The Secretary of State for India in reply said that it was impossible as yet to say what course would be adopted with regard to the Senapati, but they might confide in the justice and clemency of Lord Lansdowne. If the old Maharaja had not fled from Manipur, troops would have been sent, it was said to reinstate him, and the Senapati would have been expelled, because he was a rebel, and not because he was an able man. Lord Cross protested against the adoption of the doctrine, referred to by Sir John Gorst, in India or elsewhere, and he hoped that the Princes and statesmen of India would not fear that Government would ever remove any man because of his abilities. The Indian Government, he said, would welcome all such men and would find work for them anywhere. Referring to the question of making the arrest at a durbar his lordship said that it was no treachery to do so, but he disapproved of it, and he assured their Lordships that the Viceroy was not answerable for the attempt, as he was ignorant of the intention. In conclusion, Lord Cross lauded the services of Major Grant and Mrs. Grimwood.

Lord Cross makes, we are afraid, but a poor defence of Lord Lansdowne's policy and tries to shield him by throwing the whole blame of treacherous intention on Mr. Quinton. Mr. Quinton's memory has no champion; but the published official correspondence absolves him to a degree. It is unfair to say the least, to treat thus the memory of an officer who died in the service of the Queen and the country and in executing orders. Lord Cross's assurance that unless the Maharaja had fled he would have been re-instated seems to be perfectly unintelligible considering that flying or staying to meet the advancing forces had absolutely nothing to do with the abstract merits of of the question. The Court of enquiry has found him guilty of waging war against the Queen and abetting the murder of Mr. Quinton and his party. Surely he could not have committed these offences *after* flying from his capital; and if he committed them before, his not flying would have made little difference, we suppose, in the situation. "Clemency" under the circumstances would assuredly be the best course and Lord Cross guarantees it in an unmistakeable manner. The Manipur affair has been a series of unpardonable bungling from the beginning to end and it is but a poor compliment that the *Times* pays to the Viceroy's abilities and resources, when it pleads in a left-handed manner that other business having engrossed His Excellency's time and attention, the Manipur affair was not managed as well as it might have been. Lord Ripon is bold and frank in his advocacy and his criticism has done much to bring the real facts of the Manipur case before the British public. Commenting on the debate, the *Times* says that the whole tenour of the debate rebukes Sir John Gorst's ill-judged remarks in the House of Commons. It advises the Indian Government to note that all the speakers deprecated the annexation of Manipur and we hope note will be duly taken and betimes.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, has declined to fetter the discretion of the Government of India with regard to the sentences to be passed on the Manipur prisoners. It was also officially announced that Sir John Gorst does not resign his office in the Ministry though it is not clear as to why such an announcement was necessary, unless it be that the ministerial organs demand the removal of an indiscreet mouth-piece. Explanation has naturally followed and both Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst are said to recognise that the Opposition during the debate in the House of Lords applied erroneous and unintended meaning to the words used by the latter in his statement in the House of Commons, which alluded rather to the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet with reference to Arabi Pasha.

Sir John Gorst has lately been earning quite a reputation as the spokesman of honest and blunt truth in Parliament. In this character he sometimes lands his colleagues on unexpected, though perhaps not unintentional, difficulties as we have seen in connection with the Manipur debate. Senapati Tikendrajit was somewhat of a Tarquinus Superbus sort of fellow, whose abilities were a stumbling block in the way of Government in carrying out its economic intentions in Manipur in shape of an Assam-Burmah railway and so on, and he must be removed. This in effect is what Sir John Gorst's explanation about the Manipur affair in Parliament appears to have amounted to inspite of the explanations that may have been rendered in both the Houses later on in regard to this strange avowal of policy. But we must await further particulars by the mail. Lord Ripon thought it his duty to point out the danger that such a policy involved in native States. Where there was any single officer with pretensions to ability the State would be strangely jeopardised. Lord Cross's disclaimer of Sir John's enunciation of that policy is not likely to have much quieting influence and his assurance that men of ability in native States would be found occupation *anywhere*, carries with it an unequivocal reminder that there are such geographical terms as the Andamans, Ceylon, Aden and Rutnagiri. Sir John's awkward, inconvenient and unguarded admissions have called forth demands from the ministerial party or organs for his removal or retirement from the cabinet, which are supposed to form a part of the show. The enunciation of policy, however, inspite of feeble ministerial protestations, stands forth in its bare nakedness and cannot fail to be taken due notice of. Lord Cross sees nothing treacherous in the intended manœuvre of Mr. Quinton though he does not approve of it and would rather have naught to do with it. He indirectly invokes Viceregal clemency on behalf of the Manipur prisoners though he could do nothing to hamper Governmental discretion in India, as if the Secretary of State knows nothing of, and has nothing to do with, what passes in India. This, as every body knows, is quite contrary to facts and if the demand for production of Manipur papers in Parliament were complied with in its entirety many a dark corners would be perfectly illumined. In the face of the published correspondence it is supremely idiotic to insinuate that the Viceroy was not responsible for and had no knowledge of Mr. Quinton's intended course of action and if this was true it would furnish a severer condemnation of the Government of India than the *Times*' plea that Lord Lansdowne could not attend to the Manipur affair as well as he should have done, because forsooth His Lordship had other matters to attend to.

TRIAL OF THE MANIPUR REGENT.

THE Regent in his defence stated: He was never anxious to distinguish himself, being of an indolent disposition. He was fated to become the foe and prisoner of the British Government, through no action, intrigue or hostility of his own. He can show that he is guiltless with regard to the incidents of last March, that he was forced to give his sanction, without opposition, suggestion or alteration, to the decrees of the top-guard, otherwise, the Manipur Council, consisting of the Juvaraj, Senapati and principal Ministers. The suggestions to oppose the advance of Mr. Quinton and also for his reception were made by the top-guard. He desired to keep friends with the British Government that had treated him so well, and had no motive in waging war against the Queen. When the English troops attacked the Juvaraj's palace, his (the Regent's) position was nominal. The guns were fired from the citadel without his permission, and being timid he shut himself up in his own quarters. The murders were perpetrated by the intrigues of the Tongol General, whom he severely reprimanded, but had no power to punish. The executioners were called without his permission. He asked for justice tempered with leniency.

The Regent, in answer to questions put by the Court, stated that he was not present at the Durbar when it was proposed to resist the advance of the Chief Commissioner, and also that he tried to stop the firing on the 24th March, but was not obeyed, being told that the top-guard had given the order. Accused acknowledged that he had made no special efforts to stop the firing. Accused did not see the Juvaraj all day, nor did he send any written orders to the Juvaraj. It was not a Manipuri custom to send any but verbal messages. He was unable to run away owing to the firing. He spoke to the people and the Subadars in charge of the guns to stop firing. Accused stated that the orders of the top-guard were paramount and were given by the Juvaraj. Mr. Grimwood on the 23rd said nothing about seizing the Juvaraj. Accused heard no particular noise on the night of the 24th March. On the morning of the 25th March, accused heard all the details of the manner in which the British Officers were killed. Accused did not punish the executioner.

The first two witnesses for the defence were the Maharaja's clerks. They stated they were present in the citadel on the 24th March, but did not see any unusual number of men. The second did not see the Juvaraj leave the citadel on the 24th. The third witness was Aya Parel who stated that the Regent never used to sit in the top-guard or Council, that he commanded the Maharaja's guard and remained in the citadel all day (24th March), until called by the Senapati in the evening. Witness reported nothing to the Maharaja, when he returned to the citadel after having brought the Shahibs up to the Durbar room on the evening of the 24th. The Maharaja was not at the Durbar held at that time. Witness's men did not fire on the 24th. Witness stated that the Maharaja gave no order to stop firing. The fourth witness was Sham Singh, a Colonel of the Manipuri Army, who stated that he had never heard of any suggestion to resist the Chief Commissioner's advance. Witness was at the South Gate by order of the Juvaraj, on the night of the 24th. The Juvaraj told witness that there was no need to tell the Regent about the Durbar held on the night of the 24th. The Juvaraj made all the general arrangements about the Pat. Since the accused ascended the throne, the two younger brothers, the Juvaraj and the Senapati, did not trouble themselves about asking his orders, but did much as they pleased. The Juvaraj went to the accused on the morning of the 25th and was severely rebuked. Witness saw the accused who expressed much sorrow, and said that they must take care of the safety of Mrs. Grimwood. Witness stated that he saw no preparations for a fight on the 23rd of March. The sixth witness, Madan Singh, who was in charge of the guard just outside the palace, stated the same thing as the preceding witness, and also that he received no orders from the Maharaja to fight, although he received some orders from the top-guard. Witness did not see the accused on that date. The seventh witness was Joya Singh. On the 24th March, witness was ordered by the Juvaraj to work the guns, on which he made a report to the Maharaja, who told witness to go and tell the Juvaraj that the guns could not be fired, as there were many women and children in the palace. He was sure that when firing actually commenced, the Maharaja

took no active part in the fighting. The next two witnesses were the personal attendants of the accused. They both stated that the accused went away because he was afraid the Shahibs on their first arrival would be very angry, but later on, when he thought their anger had subsided, accused sent in information that he was ready to give himself up.

The judgment of Court was delivered on the morning of the 20th June. The judgment, after reciting the events of the 22nd and 23rd of March, states, that the Regent was much displeased for not having been admitted into Durbar at the Residency on the 22nd in the absence of the Juvaraj, and that he manifested the strongest disinclination to accept the decision of the Government as communicated to him by Mr. Grimwood on the 23rd. His conduct in not having placed himself under the protection of the Chief Commissioner at the Residency, but having taken upon himself to consult his ministers about the removal at the Juvaraj from the State, knowing full well that the Juvaraj was the most influential man there, shows that he had no real intention of carrying out the orders of the Government. The statement of Rusick Lal shows that Mr. Grimwood considered that the accused had the power, if he had the will, to surrender his brother, the Juvaraj. The accused brings forward no evidence to show that at the Durbar held with his ministers he made any attempt at a peaceful surrender of his brother. His plea that he had no authority cannot be accepted by the Court, for it is in evidence that he was independent enough not to join his brothers' rebellion last September. The conduct of the accused then shows that he is an adept in Oriental diplomacy, as he then wanted to please both sides. His conduct in the present instance is to be explained accordingly. According to the evidence given by Rusick Lal, there were soldiers posted on the ramparts adjoining the palace of the accused on the 23rd. Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Chatterton state that guns were fired upon them from these fortifications on the morning of the 24th. These facts show that the accused could not but know that fighting was going on. When at about 8-30 on the morning of the 24th, the Juvaraj, having removed women and children from the palace inclosure, gave order for firing, the accused gave no order to stop it. Supposing the artillery men refused to obey him, he had at his own disposal his body guard of 120 men, all ready to carry out his orders. The accused admits he took no steps to prevent the fighting, though he knew of it. The Court cannot admit that bodily inactivity is a valid excuse for the accused's behaviour. The plea of the accused that he maintained a position of strict neutrality cannot avail him, as neutrality in the position occupied by him was nothing less than assistance and encouragement to those making an attack on British troops. The Court, therefore, finds him guilty of the first count of the charge, namely, waging war against the Queen. There is no evidence to convict the accused of the murder of the British officers, and the Court holds him not guilty of the second count of the charge. Kula Chandra Dhoja Singh, the Regent of Manipur, was accordingly sentenced to death by hanging for having waged war against the Queen. The above sentence is subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General of India in Council.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

ONE of the Special Departments dealt with by the Public Service Commission in the course of their enquiries was the Account Department, and the Government of India have recently passed final orders on the recommendations made by the Commission in regard to this Department. It may be in the recollection of the reader that the constitution of the Indian Department of Account was radically changed in 1862 when Lord Elgin was Viceroy, and Mr. Samuel Laing, the best Finance Minister we have ever had, was at the head of the Financial Department. Acting under Mr. Laing's advice the Government of Lord Elgin resolved twenty-nine years ago that "it is absolutely necessary in framing any plan for the future organisation of the Financial Department to proceed on the principle that all distinction between *Covenanted* and *Uncovenanted* Services must be set aside, except for a few of the very highest offices as that of Financial Secretary, and that the salaries and constitution of the Department must be regulated with a sole view to efficiency without distinction of service, profession, race or religion." There can be no manner of doubt as to the soundness of the principles laid down in the Resolution of Lord Elgin's Government, and, as a matter of fact, the present Comptroller and Auditor-General, Mr. Edward Gay, who is now absent on furlough, is an Uncovenanted officer. But the members of the Indian Civil Service who are influential enough to make themselves heard were not to be expected to accept quietly an arrangement, which abolished all distinction between "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted" in an important branch of the public service like the Financial Department. They left no stone unturned to procure a reversal of the principle on which Lord Elgin and Mr. Laing had based the organization of the Accounts Department, and, as might have been expected, their efforts were at last crowned with success. The Government of India in dealing with the alleged grievances of the junior Civilians of the North-Western Provinces came to the conclusion that perhaps Lord Elgin's Government had gone *ultra vires* in throwing Accountant-Generalships open to Uncovenanted Servants. The Viceroy and his Councillors told the Secretary of State that the office of Accountant-General is reserved by Act 24 and 25 Vic. Cap 54 for the Covenanted Civil Service, but there was a doubt whether the Act was designed to reserve the office of Accountant General as now (1876) constituted, or whether it was intended to reserve only the office now held by the Comptroller-General. Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State for India, agreed with the members of the Bengal Civil Service in holding that it was clearly the intention of Parliament to reserve for Covenanted Civilians the chief appointments in the Account Department; and the leaders of the agitation set up by the junior Civilians of the North-Western Provinces, namely, Messrs A. C. Tupp, E. T. Atkinson and F. W. Rawlins, were at once appointed Accountants-General. In 1880 a further step in the direction of vindicating the claims of civilians was taken and the Department of Account was organised on the distinct understanding that the five Accountant-Generalships and the Comptroller-Generalship were to be held outside the Department, whose officers were only to expect promotion on the enrolled list.

Thus the great reform which had been effected by Lord Elgin and Mr. Samuel Laing in abolishing the distinction between *Covenanted* and *Uncovenanted* services in the Account Department, was completely set aside eleven years ago through the influence of the brothers Strachey. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot who was then Home Minister, fought for uncovenanted servants, and contended that trained uncovenanted men should not be excluded from the higher posts in the Account Department, especially the men who had entered the Department after the promulgation of the Resolution of 1862. But this protest produced no effect. It was expected that when this question came up before the Public Service Commission for consideration, the soundness of the principle laid down by Lord Elgin and Mr. Samuel Laing twenty-nine years ago, would be fully recognised. This expectation was only partially realized. The Commission held that as the Comptroller-Generalship was not in existence when Act 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 54, was passed, it could not be included in it; but at the same time they considered that it ought to be now included. As regards the Accountant-Generalships, the Commission doubted whether the office of Accountant-General as now constituted was reserved by the Act for Covenanted civilians; but they held that ordinarily the appointment could be best filled by members of the Imperial Service. They, however, recommended that deserving uncovenanted men should not be absolutely debarred from attaining the position of Accountant-General. The Government of India taking into consideration the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, have now reorganised the Account Department. In a Resolution, bearing date the 20th May last, the Government of India say:—"The appointments of Comptroller and Auditor-General and Accountants-General are reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 54. But in order to afford encouragement to the best officers belonging to the enrolled list of the Account Department, one of the five Accountant-Generalships may be given to an officer on that list other than an Indian Civil Servant as the reward of conspicuous merit, if there is, when a vacancy occurs, such an officer in all respects competent to fill the appointment efficiently. The appointment of an officer selected for such promotion will be made either under the Statute 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 54, or under the Statute 33 Vic. Cap. 3, which ever applies to the case." Now, the Public Service Commission did not hold that Accountant-Generalships are reserved for Covenanted Servants by Act 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 54; and they did not recommend that only one uncovenanted man should be eligible for promotion to this office. They said that it would encourage and stimulate officers on the enrolled list to hold out to them the prospect of attaining the position of Accountant-General. If so, we do not understand why only one of the five Accountant-Generalships be open to Uncovenanted men? If more than one uncovenanted officer be found competent to fill the office of Accountant-General, common fairness demands that they should not be debarred from attaining the position. But then India exists for the Covenanted Service, and not the Covenanted Civil Service for India. In other respects the new organisation of the Account-Department does not differ materially from the old.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

VI.

IN our issue of the 18th *ultimo* we said that it is ignorance which has stood seriously in the way of the advancement of the Association,—ignorance of its aims and objects, and ignorance of the ways and means by which those aims and objects can be carried out. This ignorance is not confined to the masses, most of whom are innocent of the very knowledge of its existence. This ignorance is observable in our millionaires on whose aid the working of the institution must for a considerable time to come entirely depend. And this ignorance is painfully observable in those whose education should have shown them in better light, we mean the graduates of our Universities. The advantages of science can no longer be a matter of doubt, inasmuch as they are being reaped by the rich and the poor, the educated and uneducated alike. But singularly enough no anxiety is felt as to the necessity of making science-cultivation indigenous. So long as they enjoy the benefits which flow from the practical applications of science, so long as they have their pins and matches and soaps and clothes and almost all the other necessaries of life easily and cheaply, people do not spend a thought as to whence they are obtained, and whether these importations are seriously and injuriously affecting the arts and industries of the country. With characteristic Asiatic apathy and indifference we are looking on, eating, drinking and making ourselves merry, while the country is being ruined and impoverished in every sense of the term. It is only very recently that the patriots seem to have been aroused from their stupor, and are stirring themselves to do something. But one cannot fail to observe that these are spasmodic efforts, in mere imitation of the serious efforts that are being made in England to remedy the great defects which have been prevailing up till lately in her educational system. Our efforts are spasmodic and share all the aimlessness and fruitlessness of spasmodic efforts, because being mere imitations only they have not the steadiness which can only proceed from a full compre-

hension of the nature of the evil and of the means of its removal. Technical education is the cry in England, and we must cry for technical education here in India, absolutely unmindful of the preliminary requirements of such education. What matters it if there is a vast, an almost immeasurable, difference between the two countries in point of those preliminary requirements? We must have technical education here, though we may not have those requisites at all, for "all that is necessary is the consent of Dr. Sircar and his friends!" The prospects of technical education in this country must be very remote indeed when such is the ignorance of its enlightened leaders. Dr. Sircar has been trying to dispel that ignorance, and this he has been doing for nearly the last quarter of a century, and yet we are sorry to see that that ignorance is as profound as ever.

Believing as we do that no nation can hold its own, can lay claim to the title of civilized, which has not provision for the cultivation of Science in full measure, we hailed the project for the establishment of an association with that object in view here in India, and have ever since been doing our humble best in helping the projector to bring his project down from the region of possibility to the region of practicability and reality. The best way to advance the interests of the Association, with which, we cannot repeat it too often, the dearest interests of the country are involved, —the best way to advance those interests is to co-operate with Dr. Sircar to dispel the ignorance of which we have complained. We wish we could hope with Dr. Sircar that the time has come when we may fairly assume that the utility of the institution is no longer a matter of doubt. As it is the only national institution in all India for the cultivation of science, we should expect to see it supported by the nation without stint or grudge. With adequate, liberal support from those for whom it is intended, it will be an institution worthy of the Indian nation with all its glorious antecedents. With grudging, inadequate, nominal support it will only reflect the present degeneration of that nation. Dr. Sircar has depicted what the prospects of the institution are likely to be with such half-hearted, inadequate support. "In this way," says he, "by a gradual but a very slow process the Association may rise to the dignity of a scientific institution, fulfilling in a humble way the functions of diffusing and, may be, of making small additions to scientific knowledge. But it must be remembered," continues he, "that by the time it attains to this dignity Science will not remain in *statu quo* in Europe and America, but will have advanced, and if that advance be, as it is very likely to be, at its present accelerating rate, our poor institution will suffer immeasurably by comparison." And this, Dr. Sircar looks upon in the light of a catastrophe. The expression is a strong one, but to the true and ardent patriot it is a just expression, "for a catastrophe it will be in view of our glorious past and the promising present when the progress of enlightenment has become so rapid under the blessings of western education and the fostering care of a beneficent Government." Is there any means of averting such a catastrophe, of wiping off such a disgrace which will involve the whole nation? Dr. Sircar has not left the question unanswered, and we should wish all our countrymen to consider attentively and well that answer. "The only way, which I can think of," says he, "by which this may be effected, is to set free and properly direct the two forms of energy that are to be found in the country, partly latent and partly working or rather being dissipated in wrong directions, I mean the energy of intellect and the energy of hoarded wealth. We have ample and satisfactory evidence of the existence of astonishing amounts of both forms of energy. To liberate and properly direct the former in order to get the maximum of work from it, it is absolutely necessary to liberate and properly direct the latter; and when this is done, when wealth becomes the help-mate of intelligence, the arrears due to a variety of causes will be made up, and the time hastened when India shall regain her lost prestige."

But it is not simply the question of the restoration of lost prestige of the country which has to engage the attention of the patriot and the statesman interested in its welfare. A much more serious question is demanding earnest thought and the deepest reflection for its speedy solution. It is the question of the life and death of thousands, nay of hundreds of thousands and even millions of the population of this country, vast in itself and multiplying at a fearfully rapid rate of increase year after year. It is with the true instincts of a far-sighted statesman and philanthropist that our Lieutenant-Governor has pointedly drawn attention to this fact, in his capacity of President of the Science Association. "You have all of you read the results of the Census which has recently been taken," said His Honor in his presidential address at the last annual meeting of the Association, "and you have no doubt pondered with some alarm and anxiety the fact which it discloses, that the population of India has increased by 22 millions during the last ten years. Just think what an enormous figure 22 millions is; it is a larger number than the whole of England contained 20 years ago —a larger number than the whole of Great Britain contained 40 years ago. It is a very serious thing to think that every ten years this country has to provide additional food for such an immense population." The remedy proposed by Sir James Caird for this alarming increase of population is the introduction of a more scientific agriculture than what prevails in the country. Now, we showed in our issue of the 18th ultimo, as indeed was shown by Sir James Caird himself ten years ago, that the Indian ryot was not such a stupid and obstinate conservative as he is represented to be, that he "knows very well the value of manure, of rest to the soil, and of rotation of crops," that unless the boon of a permanent settlement be conferred on the people throughout the length and breadth of the country, it will be a mockery to ask for the introduction of a more scientific agriculture. But even if scientific agriculture had given to it all possible facilities, it would not strike at the root of the evil, which is the extreme poverty of the people, the cause of which is not the mere absence of scientific agriculture. Sir Charles Elliott has made a very sagacious guess at the cause of this poverty and offered a very wise suggestion for its alleviation. We quote his own words: "The doctrine which I specially recommend as the true remedy for supplying food to the ever-increasing population is the introduction of a Diversity of Occupations. The great misfortune of India is the absence of such diversity. Almost the whole of the population, or at least 90 per cent., is employed in agriculture; and hence it happens that if any thing goes wrong with the crops,—I do not speak of any such wide catastrophe as famine, but even if there is any temporary drought or any excessive flooding—prices go up, panic sets in, and a general distress occurs. Now the great object of those who are interested in the welfare of this country should be to take them off the land, to provide a diversity of occupations, through which they may obtain wages and subsistence, irrespective of agriculture. And it is to Physical Science that we mainly owe the possibility of offering to the people these different kinds of occupations." Sir Charles then cites a few instances in which Science has already in India offered employment to thousands, and others in which there are similar prospects for many more. He could have easily multiplied these instances, but for purposes of illustration it was not necessary. He has thus placed the importance of the Science Association in the clearest and strongest light, leaving no excuse for the people to keep themselves aloof from it. Science is no longer a mere luxury of our intellectual nature, it has become the very necessity of our existence. The struggle for that existence is destined to become severer every day, and the only means whereby that severity may be mitigated is the cultivation of science, which by the beneficent law of our being will enable us not only to live, but to live a better and a higher life. We hope our countrymen will understand this and act accordingly; and then, we have full confidence we shall have every reasonable support and encouragement from Government, of course, we mean such support as will not interfere with the independence of the Association as a national Institution. Such independence is essential to the very life of the Institution as calculated to engender the spirit of self-reliance which has well-nigh become extinct. At the same time it must not be forgotten that it is impossible in the present day to cultivate science in all its branches and to the fullest extent without aid and encouragement from those who have all the resources of the country at their command. It is, therefore, refreshing to see the same view taken by Sir Charles Elliott. For in the very opening words of his admirable speech, he said: "I am satisfied that I did not make a mistake in assenting to the request that I should become President of this Association, and so take the place of my predecessor in the Lieutenant-Governorship, Sir Steuart Bayley; for I see, on looking through your past reports, that for many years either the Lieutenant-Governor or the Viceroy has generally been present at your annual meetings; and *it is quite right that Government should support and encourage everything that is done to promote the growth of the love of science in India.*" Government has already done much for the Association by its moral support, and by acquiring the land for it on which its premises stand; and it can do much more in a variety of other ways. It can furnish the institution with instruments made at its workshops for its meteorological, mathematical, telegraphic and other departments, at little or no cost. It can supply it with spare specimens from its geological and other museums. And it can order copies of all its scientific publications to be sent for the library of the Institution. All this Government can do without touching the independence of the Association, and then, we have no doubt, with such aid and encouragement the Association will make much more rapid progress than it can with its own unaided resources.

Latest News and Notes.

AFTER suspense and suffering of unprecedented character, we had a thunderstorm and a grateful shower on Saturday night. It lasted for some little time and brought down the temperature perceptibly. But it did not look like regular breaking of the Monsoon, though we can only hope that it will not be further delayed indefinitely.

WE learn with pleasure that the leading zemindars of Dacca are going to raise a fund from which they may annually pay Rs. 2,000 to 2,500 to the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science in furtherance of its object, or to send candidates to Europe to study the Arts and Sciences.

EDUCATION is finding favour in our Native States. A college teaching up to B. A. standard and supported by the State has been started in Indore. No fees are to be charged, and it is open to all classes. The Principal is an English gentleman brought out for the purpose, and chairs will be founded in English Literature, History, Political Economy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

SEVEN more men have been arrested in connection with the riot in Shambazar. They will be tried with the third batch now undergoing trial.

THE Joint-Magistrate has released for want of evidence ninety-six persons accused of the attack on Raja Shiva Prasad's house.

THE case of the Ripon College student who was plucked in the B. L. Examination for one mark, has been referred by the Senate to the examiners for favourable consideration.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman* our probable cold weather guests are being already named, and among them no less a personage than Prince George of Wales. It is believed that Lords Ernest and Frederick Hamilton, brothers of Lady Lansdowne, and also the Ladies Fitzgerald, may pay India a visit in November.

BABU Shama Charan Sen is dead. Since the Chartered Bank case in which he suffered much, his health had broken down and he had retired from business.

THE schools and colleges of Calcutta re-opened on Monday last. Owing to intense heat the Sanskrit and City Colleges closed again till the break of the monsoon. The report that the Presidency College has similarly closed is wrong. There was, however, no reason why all schools and colleges should not have closed. Cases of sunstroke and heat-apoplexy were more plentiful than ever and we do not want our young men to be made victims of the weather, if it can be helped. The High Court may in its sense of dignity and duty hold double Courts, though Judges and Counsel may be away. But the lesser gods should not emulate these rigid virtues. The mortality among men and beasts has been terrible and the suffering all round was great. Now, however, there is a slight break in the weather.

THE Calcutta, Municipality, as anticipated, floated its new Debenture loan very successfully in the market on Monday last. The whole of the 20 lakhs was readily taken up and premia was obtained ranging for 4¼ to 5⅝ per cent. more than six times the requisite amount was tendered at different rates of premia. Upon this the *Indian Daily News* remarks :—"This is by far the most successful loan that has been floated by the Municipality; and the Commissioners are to be congratulated on the result. It was greatly due to the advocacy of one of the Commissioners, Babu Nalin Behary Sirkar that the rate was lowered from 5 to 4½ per cent : and he deserves credit for thus estimating the credit of the Municipality, though if the higher rate had been offered, it is highly probable that proportionately high tenders would have been obtained." We are entirely at one with our contemporary in these observations. In all there were 121 tenders, the total amount offered being Rs. 1,28,78,200, of which only Rs. 57,000 were at rates below par, the balance (Rs. 1,28,21,200) being offered at prices ranging from Rs. 105-8 down to par. About 15 lakhs were allotted at Rs. 105 to Rs. 105-8. Among the largest of the successful tenderers were Messrs. Prankissen Law & Co., for Rs. 7,00,000, the Bank of Madras for Rs. 5,00,000 Babu Jogendra Nath Bose for Rs. 3,00,000, and Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore for Rs. 1,00,000.

THE following is the programme of Sir Charles Elliott's tour in July and August :—

Arrive.	Halt.	Depart.	Stations.	
.....	.....	July 9th	... Calcutta.	
July 9th	... July 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th	... „ 14th	... Hooghly	(visit by Jamalpore rail and road and return to Hooghly.)
„ 14th	... .	„ 15th	... Culna.	
„ 15th	July 16th. 17th	„ 18th	... Krishnaghur.	
„ 18th	... .	„ 19th	... Cutwa.	
„ 19th	July 20th. 21st	... „ 22nd	... Berhampore.	
„ 22nd	... .	„ 23rd	... Moorshedabad. Azimganj. Jungipur.	
„ 25th	... .	„ 25th	... Rajmahal.	
„ 26th	„ 27th	... „ 28th	... Maldah.	
„ 29th	„ 30th, 31st	Aug. 1st	... Rampore Boalish.	
Aug. 2nd	... .	„ 2nd	... Kushtea.	
„ 3rd	... Aug. 4th	... „ 5th	... Pubna.	
„ 6th	... .	... „ 6th	... Goalundo.	
„ 6th	... „ 7th	... „ 8th	... Farridpur.	
„ 8th	... .	... „ 8th	... Dacca.	
„ 8th	... „ 9th, 10th, 11th	... „ 12th	... Maimensingh (by rail.)	
„ 12th	... .	„ 12th	... Narainganj.	
„ 12th	... .	„ 13th	... Daudkhandi.	
„ 13th	... .	„ 14th	... Madaripur.	
„ 14th	„ 15th, 16th	„ 17th	... Barisal. Perozepore.	
„ 18th	... .	„ 18th	... Gopalganj.	
„ 19th	... „ 20th	... „ 21st	... Khulna.	
„ 21st	... „ 22nd	... „ 23rd	... Jessore (by rail.)	
„ 23rd	... .	... ..	Calcutta.	

ADVICES received at New York, on June 21, from Valparaiso report that the Chilean Government troops at Coquimbo have revolted against President Balmaceda and have killed four of their officers. It is stated that eight huudred of the troops are marching to Caldera to join the insurgents. Telegrams from Buenos Ayres state that a revolution which has proved successful has occurred in the Argentine province of Catamarca. The Governor of the province has been deposed. In the fighting which took place several persons were killed and a number wounded.

IT is stated that the next meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla is not likely to he held till the middle of July.

THE rigours of the Arms Act have necessarily led to the development of the raids of wild animals and in most districts in the interior where life and property are anything but safe. The Bengali peasant and country gentleman that kept them at bay are naturally growing powerless and for the most part they having lost all practice in the use of arms are completely at their mercy. It is refreshing now and then to hear of deeds of "indigenous valour" as some one calls it, and the last one takes the shape of the slaughter of a man-eater in Mymansing.

WITH indigenous valour, indigenous labour also seems to be prospering. A native gentleman of Konnaghur has manufactured lucifer matches, and is selling them at a pice per couple of boxes. These matches are declared to be in no way inferior to those manufactured in Europe. One of the joint-stock Companies springing up on all sides might take up and develop the industry and give it a practical turn. Freight, duty, expensive labour and materials would all be saved and there ought to be a considerable margin profit.

THE High Court of Bengal is said to have practically stopped registering the names of pleaders for munsifship owing to an unusually long list of names already registered, At present there is said to be no room for further employment or any prospects of vacancies for such officers in any of the districts in Bengal. The question of employing additional munsifs is said to be still engaging the attention of Government, which must be very promising. But why should not the names of qualified gentlemen be enrolled, for there is no question of seniority in this ?

MRS. QUINTON, the widow of the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, gets an extra pension of £300 yearly, the same as is allowed to the widow of a General. Mr. Quinton's mother is granted a pension of £100 a year. Mrs. Grimwood receives a pension of £140 a year in addition as a Major's widow's pension, and a gratuity of £1,000 for the help given to the soldiers and on account of property cost by her in Manipur. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks as to why these pensions to the Quinton family be allowed, if Mr. Quinton was as much to blame in the affair, as Lord Cross represents.

THE rigours of the new Factories Act are not considered enough for the purposes in view and the Home Department has issued a letter to Local Governments with regard to the amendments made in the Act which come into force on the 1st of January, 1892. So far as the definition of the word "factory" is concerned, the limit in the number of workmen necessary to bring a factory within the scope of the Act, is reduced from 100 to 50, and power is also reserved to apply the provisions of the Act where 20 are engaged. The ages of children to be employed are raised from 7 and 12 to 9 and 14. Inspectors can be appointed either by name or in virtue of office and the District Magistrate is ex-officio, an Inspector of every factory in his district. The Secretary of State has asked the Government of India whether it will be necessary to appoint whole-time Inspectors of factories at centres like Bombay and Calcutta, and the Governor General in Council has arrived at the conclusion that two Inspectors at these centres, who should respectively be utilized in the Central Provinces and North-West Provinces, should be appointed.

THE Rajhat Railway Station case was concluded on Wednesday. Fourteen prisoners, most of whom filed no defence, but threw themselves on the mercy of the Court, were brought in guilty unanimously by the jury on charges of riot, dacoity, and being in possession of plundered property, and received most exemplary punishment; five being sentenced to transportation for life, two to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and seven to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement. The next riot case, also a railway station one, has been fixed for to-day.

WE do not know if it is part of State policy to secure no privacy to correspondence between Counsel and client in regard to the Manipur affair. The *Statesman* says that the advice given by Mr. Mon Mohun Ghose for an appeal to Parliament on behalf of the Senapati had been intercepted and published in the favoured journals. It now appears that Babu Janaki Nath Bysak, the Senapati's pleader, has addressed Lord Ripon on the subject laying all facts before him, as his Lordship is taking a good deal of interest in it. Similar telegrams have also been addressed to Lord Cross. The Viceroy has refused to hear Counsel on behalf of the condemned Prince and directed that if so advised he might submit a written representation by the 10th July. As a last chance Janaki Babu has memorialised the Viceroy by wire to extend the respite to the 31st July. He says he is himself no lawyer and that in order to have the representation properly drawn up he must come to Calcutta with the papers.

WE readily make room for the following letter, which speaks for itself :—

SIR,

Permit me to contradict the statement that appeared in a local paragraph of the *Statesman* of the 17th Instant that the widowed daughter of Raja Pramatha Bhushan Deb Rai of Naldanga has been recently married to the son of Babu Jadunath Mukherjee of Bhowanipur, the statement requires contradiction and correction as being a malicious and unjust covert attack made against the Raja and Babu Jadunath of Bhowanipur; I can say from personal knowledge that the Raja has no widowed daughter to remarry, and the bride in question was not a widow. The written of the paragraph has caused much distress and annoyance to the parties concerned by making a malicious statement which is palpably absurd and untrue.

Calcutta, Bowbazar, *24th June, 1891.*

I am &c. &c.,
HARAPRASAD CHATTERJEE.
Vakeel, High Court.

"THIRD class" philanthropists who are anxious to enhancement of fares of those apologists for conveyances that ply in our streets, forget or do not know, that some third class carriages are as a matter of fact better than even the lower strata of the second class. This shows that although licensed dilapidations is the order, some owners do keep up a better style of carriages than the average run, though they charge no higher fare than the others. The rickety things, which are glad of any earnings, often go for considerably less than the *nirikh* rate for the public would not have them for as much. If the carriages are decent, decent people would not hesitate to use them as they now do and owners would then without difficulty earn their full complement of fares and would be gainers in the long run. Why then should this economic mistake be persisted in, if there be any real solicitude for third class owners ? As for the logic that they are entitled to enhance rates because some second class carriages are bound to be degraded, it is utterly absurd. Whose fault is it that those are in the second class who should be in the fourth, if there was any? The public should not be punished for the laches of the registering authorities certainly.

WE understand that Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose L.C.E. and A.M.I.C.E. (London), District Engineer of Backergunge, is one of the candidates for the District Engineership of 24 Purganahs. Babu Jogendra Nath is a young officer of great promise and is highly spoken of by the authorities under whom he worked.

STRAIN continues in Bombay over the Clock Tower Tragedy between Musulmans and Parsees. There is some talk of holding a public meeting of the Mahomedans to protest against the manner in which the Parsees are saying that two Mahomedans are concerned with the Rajabai Tower tragedy. Some assert that the meeting, if held, will consider the propriety of instituting a prosecution against the persons who have thus defamed the community. A memorial has been presented for further enquiry and for withdrawal of the proceedings against the accused. The Parsees also have appointed an influential Vigilance Committee to sift the mystery and has memorialised Government for the appointment of an independent Committee of Inquiry, exception being taken to the inclusion of the Commissioner of Police on the Government Committee. More than thirty thousand rupees have been subscribed towards the expenses of an inquiry and for a reward. The prisoners in the meantime have been committed to sessions for trial.

IT has been officially notified in London that several noblemen and others offer their hospitality to the native gentlemen who visit England for the purpose of attending the international Congress, of Hygiene and Demography. Dr. P. K. Ray represents the Calcutta University at the Congress and Sir Alexander Wilson, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Government of India is said to be anxious to send native experts, but is said to have a difficulty in finding them. There is no reason why this should be so, for there are many qualified and willing experts like Dr. Sirkar, Dr. Gupta and others available. In answer to what lawyers would call a "leading note" of Mr. Lee, Dr. Simpson wrote a long and elaborate note showing how fine a thing for him it would be to go to the Hygiene Congress. The public in India have had timely warning that the Congress will be a *quasi*-political meeting, where measures for protection of Manchester interest will be discussed and adopted in the shape of stringent labour laws in India. Our city-fathers who have had enough of Dr. Simpson's sanitary fads, are afraid of sending him out on an wool-gathering expedition at their expense, so that on his return from abusing the African villages to his heart's content on the free English soil, the city may have no rest. On Saturday before last they decided in the General Committee, after a great deal of hard-saying as to want of confidence and so on, that their Health-Officer should not go. We thought the matter would not be allowed to drop there and it does not look like it. We referred to the matter in our last issue and thought the public had done with it. But "leading" paragraphs, with delightful family resemblances, are appearing in the morning papers on the subject, as if it has not been disposed of but is yet to be discussed. The majority in Saturday's meeting had better be on their guard, for an assault may be expected when the proceedings come up for confirmation.

WE notice with pleasure that the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore has been deputed to delineate the boundaries, so to speak, of preaching by Christian missionaries in the neighbourhood of Tarakessur. Such a precaution becomes especially necessary in times of crowded festivals, when the excited mob easily takes fire at offensive remarks regarding their gods and religion. The recent riot points to this, and it is a moral which Government in the light of past events should not have been very long in gathering. We cannot depend on the tact and judgment of the zealous preachers of the gospel mortified at *Kafir* orthodoxy and Government has to interfere in the interest of order, which otherwise becomes too much jeopardised. The zemindars of the Hughly District, headed by Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, ventured to point this out in a recent memorial on the subject, as we have informed our readers and we are thankful to Government that the representation is about to bear fruit.

IF Government and the Executive are discreet and firm withal, these unfortunate religious riots may be stopped for good. Some Mahomedans of Hughly for the second time threatened a riot over what they claimed as a Mahomedan grave on a Hiudu gentleman's land. The Magistrate repaired to the spot in force with commendable promptitude and explained to the would-be rioters that such interference with private proprietory rights would not be allowed. The mob was sensible enough to disperse.

SCARCITY stares us rudely in the face and Bombay and Madras are not the only presidencies affected. The locust pest in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, has been followed by a similar calamity in Bengal and Behar, many Districts of which h ve received the visitation. We have had drought moreover, of in unusual character and beyond all experience. There have been dry *Dasahara*, *Snanjatra* and *Ambubachi* which no living man remembers having seen in the days past and successively which betokens all conceivable evil. Added to this late rains will for certain induce disastrous floods, and Murshidabad telegrams say that inspite of the want of rains, the Bhagirathi is already rising at a rate that points to the certainty of its reaching the level of the previous two years in the height of the monsoon. Various places in Bengal have had rude shocks of earthquake which has done considerable damage to house property and the tornado at Saraghat did much mischief. There seems to be an untoward combination indeed.

MR. NAOROJI has accepted the invitation of Lord Cross to become one of the delegates from India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute. This, we take it, is our esteemed countryman Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji

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THE trial of the eighteen Bhadhaini rioters was concluded on the 19th June, six being sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and four to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and two others to four years' rigorous imprisonment for dakoity. One boy is sentenced to receive thirty stripes for plundering sweets! Five of the accused were acquitted by the jury, but regarding two, the Judge has made a reference to the High Court against the verdict of acquittal. The trial is growing quite heroic.

THE Government of India has upheld the conviction of Aiya Parel Major and Samu Singh on the ground that they waged war against the Queen, but not on the charge of abetting the murders of the Chief Commissioner and his party. The trial of Anango Sena the present Senapati, is also over and he like his brothers the Regent and the Juvaraj has been sentenced to death. The Court of enquiry found him guilty of waging war and of having abetted the murders. He was accordingly sentenced to death. Nothing has been said as to whether any appeal will be preferred on his behalf or not. But much will depend on the success or otherwise of the appeal of his brothers. The sentences of none of the brothers has yet been confirmed and there is a faint hope in some circles that the extreme penalty will not be inflicted. The constitution of the Court as we have previously remarked, is thoroughly unintelligible to us and what the proper Court of appeal under the circumstances may be is not understood either. It is a special Court, with special prerogatives brought into existence under special circumstances and there is a disquieting report abroad, that the results of the labours of the Court of enquiry which as our readers will remember was also the trying tribunal, have been submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for orders. If it is a Court martial in the proper sense of the term, coming within the Commander-in-Chief's cognisance, the Viceroy will have nothing to do with it in the first instance. But martial law was never promulgated in Manipur so far as we know. On the contrary, sections of the Indian Penal Code, which certainly does not guide courts martial, were discussed with great zest and zeal by the military advocate for the Crown. "The Government of India" is a comprehensive enough term and may include anything and anybody. It is noticeable that Ananga Sena who is an extremely young man and completely under the influence of his brother, had not at his "trial" even the slight legal assistance vouchsafed to the latter.

WE learn on the authority of the *Indian Daily News* that Mr. R. E. Twidale, one of the senior Vakils of the High Court, applied on Monday, before the Chief Justice, to have the Courts closed on account of the very hot weather then prevailing. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, expressed his inability to comply with the request, but said he was perfectly willing to have the Courts sitting from 6 A.M., to 10 A.M., or however from 5-30 P.M., to gun fire. Neither of these alternatives commended itself to the pleaders, and matters continued as usual. The Chief Justice, however, left it to the Puisne Judges to sit or not, as their inclination might prompt them. But none of the Judges availed themselves of the opportunity of snatching a brief holiday. This shows praise-worthy diligence and sense of duty on the part of the Puisne Judges. As for the Chief Justice he is distinguished for his powers of and desires for work. While lamenting from the Bench, not long ago, the death of Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Comer refused to give the Court a holiday in honor of the departed ex-Chief's memory, because if alive he would have objected to such indulgence in idleness. But work in season and out of season is bad, and there is a feeling all round that for working powers to be kept up intact, work had better be suspended a while. Mr. Pugh had very nearly a touch of sun-stroke and had to hurry away to Darjeeling, Mr. Hill is in Bhagalpur, Mr. Jackson is just back from Monghyr and Messrs Phillips, Bonnerjee and Sale are in England. With dearth of senior Counsel, work is difficult to get on with in the Original Side as it is and two Courts in this weather is an infliction which the litigants and the profession have done nothing to deserve. The matter was represented to the presiding Judge in the interest of the Original Side but to no better effect. Work at the hours suggested by the Chief Justice in the alternative is inconvenient for more reasons than one, the principal of which may be said to be the impossibility of holding consultations at the end of the day's work, without which the next day's work cannot be done. Summer holidays are given in many Courts in the other Presidencies and even here such a course would not be without "precedent," of which all good judges must be inordinately fond. Year before last, when we had 'flood-heat' for a few days, a week's respite was granted. If our Judges are really such lovers of work why is the demoralising nine weeks' *Puja* vacation not done away with, for it is no *Puja* vacation after all? Work suffers most when men are most anxious to get their money and this they are at the *Puja* time in this country. The work of the Court should be carried close to the date of the *Puja* and there should be a reasonably long respite. *Puja* is certainly not one thing in the Merchant's office and Banks and another in the High Court. If a month were taken out of the autumn holidays and some respite allowed during summer, Judges and Counsel would not be so much in need of hurrying away to England every year, which is the *raison d'tre* according to some, of the nine weeks' *Puja* vacation which every one but the Judges and senior Counsel, who can afford the luxury of a run to England every year, detest.

THE *Indian Daily News* is indignant at practising lawyers sitting as Honorary Magistrates. This may be an evil, and the Government if so advised might stop it. But it is an evil, which, as our comtemporary admits, prevails in England. The complaint is that they sit as Magistrates in Courts where they also practise as advocates and it is apprehended that justice suffers in consequence. Our contemporary calls upon Government to look into the matter in order to avoid a possible danger and would feign see practising lawyers out of the Unpaid Magistracy. The few lawyers that are in the Magistracy are for the most part the cream of the profession, and it is idle to suggest that their practice is benefited by magisterial pretensions. If we are rightly informed most of them work hard on the Bench or do the bulk of the unpaid work to the satisfaction of the Stipendiary Magistrates and litigants, and if the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police were consulted in the matter they would stoutly protest against their expurgation. Now and again there may be failure of justice in the Honorary Benches as elsewhere, and if this is any reason for removing practising lawyers from the Honorary list, they would for the most part be very glad indeed to get rid of the questionable honor. Trained lawyers do this sort of work much more satisfactorily and expeditiously than ornamental no-bodies and they devote a great deal of their time to a thankless task. To have these insinuations thrown at their teeth in addition is an appenage to the honor they are not likely to relish very much. But Government will not relieve them of their duties without looking into the statistics of work done by them. Our contemporary is perhaps not aware that Magistrate-lawyers never appear before Honorary Benches.

MOST of them had risen to the top of the profession when they were appointed and their large experience in criminal practice was one of their chief qualifications. If they did not accept the honor or were to resign or be deprived of it now, they would be gainers thereby, because they would be able to take up work before the Honorary Benches, which they in the exercise of their own discretion and good sense now decline. It would be absurd to expect them further to renounce their professional earning by giving up all police practice and they would much rather resign. If any particular Magistrate has been guilty of anything wrong, our contemporary should publish the facts and expose the delinquent with a view to his removal from the Bench instead of indulging in libellous insinuations against a body that has always given general satisfaction.

THE *Capital* says:—"As, there is no branch of the Incorporated Law Society in India, it seems to us that some Officer of the High Court should be appointed to take cognizance of cases, which in England would be dealt with by the Society. We hear of Solicitors withholding Counsel's fees, and behaving in a manner, which, at home, would promptly lead to an application by the Society. The profession needs purging of some black sheep."

WE quite agree and in that view would strongly advocate the formation of a Law Society. The profession is strong enough for the purpose and there is no reason why the institution should not flourish here, as it does in England. We are, however, no believers in a Law Society as a penacea for all professional woes, for there are plenty of black sheep in England inspite of the numerous Incoporated Societies. Solicitors, by the way, are not the only members of the profession that need looking after, for there are many outside their pale who would be the better for a little supervision. As regards withholding of fees and such other matters it is, we are told, next to impossible under the existing stringent bar rules on the subject. The editor of the *Capital* has long been connected with the High Court in ministerial capacity and recently he has himself gone to law and is thus brought in direct touch with Counsel and attorneys. He knows, as well as any body else, that at the month's end the barrister sends in his statement of fees to his attorney and unless it is paid within three months, we believe, the attorney is liable to find his name in the black board in the inner room of the Bar Library, which precludes his or his clerk's entering the Library or delivering briefs to counsel without a cheque or cash. Black sheep no doubt there are in the profession both native and European, who take a delight in cheating counsel of their just dues. But the whole profession should not be punished on their account, as they most assuredly are by these rules. Why should honest people suffer for the misdoings of the dishonest and why should the former be called upon to invest their own money, as is required in any other business? If the attorney consumes and digests his counsel's fees when realized, let him be punished by all means and adequately. But if they are never realized, and they are not in many cases, why should they be required to pay them beforehand, which they must do to save themselves from the black board and thus be enormous losers in the long run? The Bar Library may make and insist upon any rules it likes, irrespective of the consequenres that may befall the other branch of the profession; but the attorney's complaints, as we understand the matter, are the more genuine and bitter. Counsel may lose their *honoraria* by non-realization now and then, but by the existing rules the attorney is sure to lose his own good money in the bargain by having had to advance it. Business, moreover, suffers and solicitors can no longer take up business that is not accompanied with ready money, and if champarty and maintenance is occasionally prevented, justice is not unoften cheated of its dues. These matters would fall within the purview of the suggested Society and many evils would be remedied. There is another department in which a powerful Law Society should be capable of doing good, namely by restraining counsel from demanding enormous fees and not appearing for his client when the case is called on. The Courts have remarked upon this sometimes but not to much purpose, and public interest demands that this should be put a stop to. For provision against these and similar evils the organisation of an efficient law society is imperatively needed, and we believe that some leading solicitors had at one time seriously thought of moving in the matter. Why the scheme was dropped we do not know; but there is no reason why it should not be renewed. The profession is becoming inconveniently crowded every day and a distinct premium is thus being put upon dishonesty. It, therefore, needs to be protected in all possible manners and we trust the Attorney's Association will take up the question in right earnest.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt or a very neatly got up and comprehensive Price list from Mr. John Blees of the Photographic Ware-House. The book is full of good illustrations of Cameras, Lenses, Stands, Chemical Dryplates, Negative Papers and all sorts of Photographic materials, chemicals &c.. It gives copious instructions for working the chemicals and materials imported by this house. The prices seem to be moderate and Mr. Blees' name is a guarantee for good articles. Lovers of Photography should send for a copy of their new price list and judge for themselves. We understand the management has just recently changed hands. Mr. Roble has been placed in sole charge of the Ware-house and business. Mr. Roble is a good experienced hand as chemist.

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Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 5, 1891.

THE STUDY OF INDIAN HISTORY.

At a well attended meeting of the East Indian Section of the Society of Arts, held in London on Thursday May 28th, under the presidency of Sir E. M. Grant Duff, a paper was read on the study of Indian History by Mr. Chas. Lewis Tupper, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. The author paid a high compliment to the brilliant writings of Macaulay, Sir H. Maine and Sir Alfred Lyall, but confessed to an opinion that Indian history was unattractive and indeed wearisome, from the modern point of view. He maintained, however, that in regard to the study of the general progress of mankind, the formation of States and the growth of nationalities the history of India possessed a very high value. He then compared the position of England in India with that of the Romans in its various provinces, especially in Egypt. If, he said, students would compare the Roman Empire with the British Indian Empire, he had no fear of the result; and he commended to the consideration of hostile speakers and writers in the vernacular section of the press the innumerable slaves and *colonies* attached to the soil on the broad estates of the Roman proprietors and the underground rooms in the Roman farm-houses where "those slaves who were kept in chains lived, worked and were tormented" (Seebohm) After drawing attention to the great value of the Indian "District Gazetteers," the lecturer threw out some suggestions in regard to the publication (which he strongly recommended) of a good historical atlas and a good biographical dictionary of India containing an account of all eminent Indian personages, native and European. He said he had been informed by the authorities at the British Museum that there were no such works in existence and that both were much wanted. He also expressed the belief that they would be best compiled under Government auspices. No private firm, he thought, could prepare the Atlas as well as it would be done by the office of the Surveyor-General at Calcutta. In regard to the biographical dictionary he thought that on the death of any eminent personage the Government of the day could decide whether his biography should be added to the rest

Sir ALFRED LYALL, in opening the discussion on the paper, said there was a great wealth of materials for late Indian history, and that there was even a danger sometimes of being blinded by excess of light. In regard to the earlier history it was exactly the reverse. The reason why Asiatic history was uninteresting was that it consisted of a few annals, that Governments were stereotyped, one despotism succeeding another, and there being very little real movement. He agreed with Mr. Tupper as to the analogy between the empire of England in India and the old Roman empire, and thought that it was to be seen most strongly in Asia minor and in Africa. It was of great importance that no time should be lost in collecting the materials for Indian history and making them accessible to all classes, especially the Indians themselves. There was no surer way of explaining and justifying the English Empire in India, and of reconciling the ideas of the two nations, than by a complete, fair and impartial study of Indian history.

MR. W. S. SETON KARR referred to the value of historical maps, and commended for its accuracy Dr. George Smith's Indian Geography. As to the past history of the country, it should be remembered that Indian changes of dynasties &c. only affected the Indians themselves, never affecting the civilization of Europe. In regard to the present century, instead of scanty materials there was an immense mass which it required great care and intelligence to superintend when that work was done biographies and histories would be produced which would command, attention of all Indian students.

MR. DANVERS said it might be supposed that at the India Office they had all the necessary materials available for Indian history, but that was not the case. In early days it was thought desirable to make room for new records by getting rid of the old. Those who selected what should be sold as waste paper were not perhaps so intelligent in the matter as those who bought the waste paper. Although the purchasers were under a bond to destroy it some of them saw the value of the material in their possession and accordingly many of the papers thus sold had since found their way into the British

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THE aged may prolong their existence by what has been so appropriately termed Dr. Franck's Grains of Health, for they regulate and fortify the intestines. Young girls, whose health has been shaken by those irregularities to which they are particularly subject may recover their strength, etc, by taking Dr. Franck's Grains of Health during the few days that recede their indisposition.

Museum. There were, besides, many other papers that might be usefully consulted at the British Museum and at the Public Record Office, together with the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, from which it would be discovered that many papers of great value relating to India were to be found in private collections. At one time he was ambitious enough to think that he would write a history of India, but he came to the conclusion that the task was beyond his capability. It was a gigantic work, and it was absolutely essential that the author should be intimately acquainted with India and its customs. He had come to the conclusion that the author of such a work should carefully avoid two things. The first was he should not allow his political opinions to bias him. In the second place, he would undoubtedly have to go to the India Office to find some of his materials and would discover there volumes of extracts and selections which he might be tempted to use instead of going to the original documents. That would be a fatal error. It would be his duty to turn up his sleeves and go among the old musty volumes in the basement and search for himself, not being content with what others had sought and extracted. Nor should he expect that it would be a paying work. It would occupy an immense amount of time, and no remune ation that he was likely to get would repay him. If Sir William Hunter could see his way to take up the work, he (Mr. Danvers) would be happy to give him every assistance in his power at the India Office.

GENERAL MACLAYAN suggested that in addition to a biographical dictionary and an historical atlas for India, great value would attach to a classified catalogue of books by European authors, relating to the history and geography of India. There was at present a very large amount of material for the Mahomedan history of India, previous to the British rule, but that was not the case in regard to Hindu history, as to which the materials could only be obtained by the "constructive" rather than by the "authentic" method. History could be extracted in part from the great epic poems of the Hindus, which were being investigated with great care and activity by natives of India, prompted by similar activity in Europe in past years. There was then a literally as well as a social bond between the two countries which it was hoped would be strengthened, materials might be gathered from coins, and inscriptions on columns and rocks. That, however, was a matter for specialists, and not for the ordinary historian, who only received the results of the work of specialists and experts.

MR. LEITNER maintained that the most authentic history was that obtained by the constructive method by the study of customs, languages and the like. In regard to the suggested biographical dictionary to be published at the expense of the Government, he thought it was probable that those who pleased the Government most would be likely to receive the best entries in such a work. (Laughter). Historical events of importance might also be unintentionally coloured by the liberal reward say of an appreciative Viceroy. Looking at the scheme of historical study in the Universities, he could only say that some person were filled with despair at the future outlook of Indian history. It was enough to make one weep to look at the kind of things given to a man who went in for history in the B. A. course. He hoped that such things would not be taken as the histories of the future, and that some such improvements would be adopted as those suggested by General Maclagan and Mr. Tupper.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman for presiding.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College-London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Iny valuable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge Universit) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your leesons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresenta tions of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891. Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Extract.

THE BIRTH OF THE MOON.

[BY SIR ROBERT BALL, ROYAL ASTRONOMER OF IRELAND.]

IT is the privilege of the astronomer to deal with conceptions of space immeasurably transcending in magnitude, the conceptions that belong to any other branch of science. In the present paper, I hope to give a sketch of some recent astronomical discoveries which open up to our astonishment vistas of time so vast as to tax our power of comprehension to the utmost. The epoch of which I am to write is so remote that it may be said to be antecedent to almost every event that can be mentioned. There are the pyramids, for instance, on the sands of Egypt. Whatever may be the antiquity of these wondrours monuments when compared with ordinary historical standards, they seem but of yesterday when compared with the time when those events occurred that we are now to consider. A striking episode in the history of the globe, tens of thoustands of years earlier than the pyramids, was when the great ice sheet buried the fairest part of northern Europe and America in an icy tomb. No doubt there is much uncertainty as to the date of the Ice Age, but of this we may be certain, that it hardly carries us a step through those incalculable ages which the imagination has to traverse before it reaches the period that is now to be considered. We may even look back through the stupendous periods which the study of geology discloses; through those ages long ere man trode this globe, when monsters now extinct roamed over continents or paddled through its oceans, and even still our retrospect is not far enough. The ample forests, whose remains provide us with the coal in our grates to-day, did not come into being until ages after the brith of the moon. We are to think of a time, not alone earlier than that of the case measures carlier those the oldest of stratified rocks—earlier in fact than all geological history. We are to think of a time at which this globe, though void of all life, was not indeed without form. It had a form not very dissimilar from that which it now possesses, but its surface was wholly different from that which it has since become. The earth was so hot as to be red, white, or even a glowing globe of molten matter, when out glance is projected sufficiently far back. Unknown millions of years have elapsed since that huge molten globe gave birth to the moon.

Astronomers have other methods of research besides their telescopes. The letter indispensable for the examinations of objects situated in the profundity of space. We want, however, other instruments when we would explore that awful antiquity which we have just suggested. The instrument we now employ is the pen of the mathematician. The laws of mathematics are true throughout all space they must have been true throughout all time; we can thus demonstrate to-day with all needful certainty the course of phenomena that occurred millions of years ago.

Our argument takes its rise from a very familiar matter. Who does not know the ebbing and the following of the tide which lends such charms to the seaside. Every one also knows that the tides are connected with the moon, and this gives its origin to a wonderful fairy tale of science. As the tide rises and falls it enters the rivers and estuaries and produces tidal currents of varied volume and speed. This activity of water can only be carried on at the expense of some energy. The tides are incessantly doing work of some kind; useful work it is sometimes, such as taking our ships in and out of harbour, or useless work such as carrying mud in suspension from one part of the coast to the other. Occasionally a skilful engineer can utliise this transporting power of the tide by constructing piers, which compel the flowing waters to scour out and deepen a navigable channel. In some few places the rising tide is impounded reservoir, and is compelled to turn water-wheel, and thus drive a mill before it is permitted to return to the ocean. For our present purpose, however, the actual character of the work the tide performs is immaterial. Suffice it to know that work of some sort is being incessantly wrought by its agency. As the tides are doing work they are continually consuming energy, and it is necessary for present purpose to ascertain the source from which this energy has been derived. At first it might be thought that as the moon causes the tide (the solar tides need not now concern us), the energy which the tides require in their work must be provided by the moon. This is, however, not the case. The source of energy from whence the tides draw their supplies lies not in the distant moon. The earth itself has a vast reservoir of energy which the tides are steadily, if slowly, contriving to squander.

Our globe is spinning round on its axis once every day, and in virtue of this motion a vast quantity of energy is available. We may in fact think of the earth as a great fly-wheel which receives the energy produced by the pulsation of the engine, while the various machines in the mill draw on the store in the fly-wheel for the power which they severally require. If the steam be turned oft there may still be sufficient power accumulated in the rotation of the fly-wheel to carry on the movements throughont the mill for some or many revolutions until they become quiescent. Our earth is like a fly-wheels which having been disconnected from the engine has still to driving the machinery until its energy has been exhausted. The store of energy in the rotation of our globe is never augmented by any addition from without, while it has to supply the incessant calls made upon it by the tides. The consequence is inevitable. Expenditure without income necessitates loss of capital. The store of energy is, therefore, being wasted, and the earth's rotation is being constantly retarded. The consequence can now be easily stated—*the tides must be increasing the length of the day.*

We often find that celestial mevements are of a periodic nature. The movement takes place first of all in one direction, and then, after the lapse, it may be, of vast ages, the movement is reversed so that ultimately the original condition is restored. Such is, however, not the case with the tidal phenomena we are now considering. They are essentially not periodic. The ebb and the flow are of a rhythmic character, but the gradual elongation of the day is never reversed, is never even arrested. It is this circumstance which gives potency to the phenomena we are now considering as agents for a gigantic astronomical task. I do not mean that the ordinary standard of time, is any rapid phenomenom. In a thousand years the change n the tength of the day arising from the influence of he tides does not attain to a single second. When, towever, we remember that the vitas of geology extend hver many milion: of vears, it becomes of much interest to inquire into the possible changes which the length of the day may have undergone. There was a time when the earth spun round on its axis once every twenty-three hours, instand of every twenty-four. At a still earlier epoch the period must have been twenty-two hours; we make no attempt to say when this period was—we do not even know to what geological epoch corresponded. The fact, however, that the day is always lengthening shows us that the earlier we look back the more and more rapidly must the earth have been spinning round. As we strain our vision through ever remoter epochs of antiquity we see a time when the day must have been fifteen hours, ten hours, and even five or six hours. Earlier than this we need not go. There seems to have been a crisis in our system at the date thus indicated, and as to what occurred prior to that crisis we are not now concerned. Suffice it for our present purpose to say that the study of the tides has infomed us that once upon a time hundreds of millions of years ago the length of the day was about five of six hours.

Among the profoundest of nature's laws is that which affirms that action and reaction must be equal and opposite to each other. If one body acts upon a second, then conversely the second body must act upon the first. The obligation of obedience to this law extends thorughout all space, and endures through all the ages. The action of the moon is incessantly checking the rotation of the earth, the tides are merely the agents by which this action of the moon achieves its purpose, but it is not with the agents that we are now to reckon. The moon acts on the earth, the earth must accordingly react on the moon, and the form that this reaction takes might almost be anticipated from the character of the action. The moon is in effect troubling the earth by applying a brake to the rotation, and by thus interfering with the movements which the earth would make were it let alone. Is it to be wondered at that the reaction takes the form of a force by whice the tormentor is

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readily being pushed away. Whether this figurative method of looking at the matter be accepted or not, the dynamical fact is absolutely unquestionable. The moon must be getting further away from the earth. We are thus conducted to two remarkable phenomena related by a necessary connection. One is the gradual prolongation of the day, the other is the gradual enlargement of the moon's orbit round the earth. If one of these were to stop the other must necessarily cease also. Let us then examine into the past history of the moon, knowing only this that our satellite is incessantly, though no doubt slowly, increasing its distance from us. At the present moment the distance of the moon from the earth is about two hundred and forty thousand miles. So far as our present object is concerned, we may regard the part of the moon as a circle. We have now shown that the diameter of this circle gradually grows as the ages roll on. In past time, therefore, the moon was nearer to us than it is now. There was a time, probably millions of years ago, when the circle that the moon describes had a radius of only two hundred thousand miles, but we must carry our retrospect to a date much earlier than this. We make no attempt at actual chronology, but as we look back further and further we see the orbit of the moon ever waning smaller and smaller. We see in fact, the moon coming nearer and nearer to the earth, and the length of the month gradually declining, until at last our retrospect reaches that critical state to which we have already alluded. Then it was that the moon had approached so close to the earth's surface that the two bodies were almost, if not quite, touching. We are thus conducted to a time when the day was only five or six hours long, while the moon, revolving almost in contact with the earth, completed its circuit round our globe in a period which was also five or six hours.

Up to this point our argument has been conducted under a strict mathematical guidance, but at this critical moment the light that has illumined our path up to the present fails to conduct us further. It is, however, impossible to decline the suggestion that it offers. We have seen that the moon is, practically speaking, in contact with the earth, and that both bodies are spinning around together as if they were held by invisible hands. This is shown by the fact that the period in which the moon revolves round the earth is indentical with that which the earth takes for its own rotation. The extreme antiquity of the date must, also, not to be forgotten. Our globe was not then a solid mass as at present. It was at this remote period a glowing molten, or perhaps partly gaseous body. The moon was also doubtless in a condition of equal fervour, wholly unlike the dense and solid object that it has since become. The moon, too, is but a small sphere when compared with our earth, it weighs in fact less than one eightieth part of our globe, and it seems impossible to doubt that our satellite must once have been a part of this globe ere they had both consolidated. We know that in animal organisms of the lowest type a bud occasionally appears, and the bud gradually takes form, separates from its parent, and assumes an independent existence. It would almost seem as if the moon were the result of an inorganic budding not wholly dissimilar to the well-known biological phenomenon to which we have referred.

A striking corroboration of this origin of the moon may be obtained from another dynamical principle. It is well-known that a grindstone which has been driven too rapidly is very apt to fly in pieces; indeed, serious accidents not unfrequently arise in this way. There is a critical speed beyond which it is unsafe to urge a fly wheel, and what is true in these comparatively small objects remains also true even when the rotating body is a gigantic sphere 8,000 miles across, like our earth. There is a speed of rotation at which the earth would fly to pieces just like the over-driven grindstone. It is a matter of no little interest to inquire what this dangerous speed for the earth must actually be. The present day of four-and-twenty hours is a perfectly safe speed. Even if the earth spun round once every 12 hours, it does not seem that any strain dangerous to its continuity would be the consequence. If, however, we suppose that the length of the day was again halved, and that the earth revolved on its axis once every six hours instead of once every 24, then indeed the dangerous speed would be approached. We have, however, already shown that at the time when the moon was in the immediate vicinity of the earth the speed of rotation was that of a six-hour day. The earth was, therefore, actually disposed to rupture at this time; it was incited to throw off a portion of its mass by the very speed with which it was turning round. As we actually find in the immediate vicinity of the earth a mass whose presence in that spot demands some explanation, can we hesitate to believe that our globe actually did then and there shed off a portion of its substance and thus give birth to the moon? We do not, of course, mean that at the ime when the moon first assumed a separate existence it was the compact and sculptured globe that we now see. We must rather regard our satellite in these initial moments of its being as a huge, amorphous mass of glowing molten substance shaken off in a fiery convulsion from the parent mass. But once this has been granted the laws of heat and the laws of gravitation will accomplish all the rest. By the laws of gravitation the glowing material will be drawn together to form a shapely globe, while by the laws of heat the subsequent cooling of that globe would be sufficient to account for what the moon now shows us. Thus we see how the ripples of the tide on the beach teach us something of that wondrous epoch in the history of the universe when the moon was born.

THE HILL-MEN AROUND MANIPUR.

MR. C. N. BARHAM, writing in the *National Review*, thus deals with the hill tribes in the neighbourhood of Manipur:—

The history of our relations with these peculiar people, extending, as it does, over sixty years, has been one long, weary, and depressing story of insults, outrages and cold-blooded murders. On their side that is. We have met these by concession, forgiveness, and an almost angelic generosity. Hitherto to little purpose. The ruling Rajah has been taken under our protection, hence the present emeute. The political agents have found their position any thing but a bed of roses. Yet the condition of the country has improved since the old times, when the villages were continually being looted and burnt by the Burmese. Who are these people? They are not tribesmen, far less are they a nation. They usually designate themselves by the name of the village to which they belong, although in rare instances a specific name may be applied to a group of villages. This being so, it is not suprising that the Press has sometimes fallen into error in its attempts to furnish much-needed information when little is available. No one ought to mention Indian affairs except with map, in hand. This rule is not being observed or, if it is, the maps are old ones. Out-of-date maps of Assam show the hills divided into districts the names of which are supposed to be tribal. This is an error, therefore the maps in question are practically useless. It is true that, when Assam Rajahs ruled the hills, they divided the villages into duars, and arbitrarily named them. At the same time these designations were unknown to or ignored by the Hill-men themselves.

Although the country is peopled by races exceedingly diverse from one another, the character of the territory is much the same throughout. The hills run parallel to each other north-east and south-west in a succession of ridges. These increase in height from the foot-hills adjacent to the plains, until they attain an altitude of 2,000 feet. This is not exceeded until the lofty chain which overlooks Burmah is reached. This at Saramethi rises into a peak of nearly 13,000 feet. In common with hilly regions wood and water abound. In the loftier hills, roads have been constructed with considerable skill. There is gold in the rivers, but whether in sufficient quantities to pay for the working is doubtful.

POPULATION.

The country is, as a whole, densely populated. From the higher peaks in Angami country as many as one hundred villages, some of which contain nearly a thousand houses, may be seen at once. The inhabitants are a fine race, the men averaging 5 feet 10 indhes in height, and are fully physically developed. Those who belong to the villages about Manipur remind one somewhat of our own Highlanders, in that they are kilted. Throughout this part of the country, when a man becomes a warrior and has taken heads, he acquires the right to decorate his kilt with three rows of cowries; or, if very brave, four rows. In the immediate neighbourhood of Manipur, however, cowries are worn indifferently without any signification of heroism. Two or three cotton or bark home-spun cloths are worn loosely over the shoulders. In time of war these are worn one across the breast and knotted over the shoulders, the other bound around the waist, with its ample folds serving as pockets. When engaged in a predatory expedition the men wear a head dress of bear's hair, surmounted by three or five long feathers, which imparts to them a formidable appearance. The weapons indigenous to the country are (1) spears. The heads of these are of iron. The shafts, from four to five and-a-half feet in length, are ornamented with hair. Every fighting man carries two of these, one for casting, the other for use at close quarters. Great care is taken of these weapons. A Hill-man would never dream of leaving his spear leaning against a support; it is either fixed upright in the ground or suspended perpendicularly, to keep it perfectly straight. (2) The dao. This is a species of bill, the blade of which is eighteen inches in length and single-edged. It is worn at the back in a wooden sheath. (3) The shield. This is very large; being from five to six feet in height, and two feet broad at the top, tapering downwards to less than one foot. It is made of bamboo matting, covered with bear or tiger skin, or it may be, with scarlet cloth. The ornamentation is somewhat elaborate, consisting, as it does, of pieces of bearskin cut to present the heads of slain enemies, horns of cane and fringes of white feathers, together with tresses of hair and a scarlet plume. In addition to these the villagers possess stands of fire-arms. The Manipuris themselves, who are not really Hill-men, have also artillery, which they can use, as we have learned to our cost. That these offenders against the majesty of British law will be punished, is certain. That it will be easy to chastise them, is less probable. Hill warfare is proverbially difficult. Even Manipur is not easy of access; far less are its villages. These latter are built on commanding positions, and are, as a rule, strongly fortified. Stockades, ditches stuck ful of blades of fire-hardened bamboo, five or six feet in length, and loop-holed walls constitute the usual defence. In addition to these the hill sides are scarped and planted with bamboo-blades, which are capable of inflicting a severe wound. Deep pitfalls line the approach by which a foe is expected. The entrance to a village is by a tortuous lane, confined between high banks, along which only one man can pass at a time; thus preventing all possibility of carrying the place by storm. Nor will the evil pass with the defeat which we shall, some time, certainly inflict on those turbulent races. The existing difficulty is intensified by the unforgiving disposition of the hill-men. Like the Corsicans, they have their vendetta. It it an article of faith with them that blood can only be wiped out by blood. So, even if defeated, they will simply sullenly bide their time, waiting for the hour of revenge, which will arrive sooner or later. Whenever it does, the innocent will almost certainly suffer, as the murderers will strike at any real or fancied representative, however remote, *feringhee* Government.

INTERNECINE WARFARE.

In their internecine warfare, which is almost continuous, challenges are occasionally sent to particular villages. These are sometimes emblematic; consisting in some instances of a piece of charred wood, a hilli, and a bullet or a spear, tied together. The wood is intended to indicate that the village will be burnt; the weapon the scourge which will be employed; and the chilli the sharpness of the punishment to be inflicted. It would be interesting to learn whether Mr. Quinton received any intimation of this kind. It is possible that before our soldiers get to close quarters with the enemy, they will see the latter "turn tail." Let them not be deceived. Turning tail is a different thing with the hill-men to what it is with us. The inhabitants of one group of villages, the Rengma'i, are noticeable for wearing a caudal appendage. This, of course, is not natural. It is fashioned of wood, eighteen inches long, curved upwards, tapering to a point. This is fitted to the back, being suspended from the shoulders, and secured in position by a sash which is tied tightly round the waist. This singular appendage is worn in battle, and is intended to signify defiance. The wearers turn their backs towards the adversary, and, by balancing the body alternately on either leg, wag the tail defiantly in his very face. Young men occupy a "morang," a kind of bachelors' quarters. In some large villages there are two or three of these. Near to this will be a large open shed, in which the big drum is kept. This is formed from the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and carved and painted in front, and adorned at the nether end with a tail. It is beaten with double-headed clubs, or by letting a massive piece of wood fall upon it. This drum is beaten on festive occasions. It also summons the villagers together for war. When an attack is expected the drum is beaten at short intervals during the night, intimating that the inhabitants are on the altert.

How do the people live?

The houses of the Angamy are lofty and roomy, with high pitched gables, the caves comming nearly to the ground. This is a necessary precaution against high winds. The front walls of the houses are formed of planks cut out of a single tree. The thatches of grass, or palm-leaves, project several feet, forming a shelter for cattle-pens. In some villages each house is surrounded by a stone wall, forming an enclosure for cattle and pigs. In the front room grain is stored in mighty baskets, while in the inner room planks for sitting and sleeping upon are arranged round the capacious mud hearth. The small back-room is the most sacred, the sanctum in fact. Here is kept the *dsu* tub the most important piece of furniture in a Hill-man's dwelling. The *dsu* is a kind of beer, with intoxicating properties, made from rice and certain wild herbs. Men, women, and children drink itf reely from morning until night. Some tribes, as the Lhotas, Assiringias, raise the house on bamboo piles. That is the back; the front rests upon the ground. The people in the Sibsagor district construct houses with eaver touching one another, and projecting front gables which often so overlap that, on the brightest day, the streets are wrapped in gloom. These have a popular custom of adorning the grinning skulls of slain foes with horns either of animals or formed from wood.

The women, especially the Angami, are taller than those of most Hill races, and are not unpleasantly dark-complexioned. In youth they are exceedingly attractive; but the life they live, and the hardships to which they are constantly exposed, soon destroy all beauty. When young the head is shaved. After marriage the hair is allowed to grow long. It is then braided and tied in a knot at the back of the head. The dress consists of a small dark coloured petticoat, a broad cloth which covers the back and breasts, and an outer wrap. Weaving grain-pounding, and much of the field-work is done by the women. Hatagoria women are remarkable for their beauty and grace, which they retain even after middle age. The Reugmahs, Sehmahs, and some other villagers suffer from that common scourge of mountain districts, goitre. In certain villages adjoining these the natives go naked; but, even among these people, women are seldom seen in a state of nudity. Marriage and divorce are simple, the latter often following closely upon the heels of the former. Polygamy is not practised. Men may marry their deceased wife's sisters, and even their brothers' widows; but cousins are forbidden to marry. Divorce necessitates a division of all property held in common, such as corn or furniture, and, which is an improvement upon our custom, of all property acquired since marriage. Upon the death of a father, all the property, excepting the house, is equally divided among the sons; the youngest always receives the house in addition to his share. Neither the widow nor the daughters can claim anything except their clothes and ornaments. The bodies of the dead

are wrapped in mats and arranged upon platforms, which are then fenced and roofed in. The personal weapons, clothes, and decoration of the deceased are placed by the body or on the fence. These, with the domestic utensils, are so mutilated as "to kill them," that they may accompany him into the other world, if such there be for him. As these dead bodies are placed by the roadside, travelling is not always pleasant. This practice, although common, is not uniform. In some places the bodies are wrapped in mats, laid in wooden cradles, and fixed in the upper branches of trees immediately beyond the villages. In others they are placed in "machans" inside small houses, with an end of the coffin, it may be, projecting through the front of the building. Ever and anon huge heaps of stones, or monoliths, may be observed among the hills. These strike the traveller with surprise. They are, however, of simple origin, being either monumental or commemorative of some great feast. The stones which are often extremely large, are dragged up into their place on sledges, which are drawn, it may be, by hundreds of willing hands. Having been placed in position some leaves are laid upon the top of them as an offering, a libation is poured over these; and the ceremony is complete.

No Form of Government.

The Hill-men, as a race, have no settled form of government. Their Rajas have nominal rather than practical power over them, reigning rather than governing. They are directly under the orders of the headmen of the respective villages, who are chosen for their wealth, courage, diplomatic skill, or some property which commends them. The orders of these leaders are obeyed if they are in accord with the views of the community; if otherwise, they are not. The headman is simply the first among his equals, and that only, it may be, for the time. With these undisciplined people every man is his own master, and makes his own quarrel good. Such, in brief, are some of our present enemies. The opening game of the rubber has been scored against us. We shall win in the long run, of course, but the end is not yet. What lies immediately before us may be inferred from what occurred in the Jaipore district in 1875. In February of that year, within the short space of five minutes, a survey party, under Captain Badgley, was attacked; and out of one hundred and ninety-seven men, Lieutenant Holcombe and eighty men were slain, and fifty-one others wounded. The survivors only escaped after a forced march of four days through the hills, during and through which, to their undying honour, they carried their wounded with them. This is only one of innumerable incidents of heroism which stud the fire-scorched, blood-stained annals of our ceaseless wars.

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Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*June 25*, 1891.

GENERAL—Babu Hurri Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters of the district of Faridpur, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th May last. He is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C.) of 1880 in the district of Faridpur.

Babu Suchitanund Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Babu Mukunda Deb Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

The services of Babu Burmeshwar Prosad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridih, Hazaribagh, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on excise work.

Maulvi Mahomed Latif Allum, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Godda in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr Ram Kamul Gupta, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Gooda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Giridih in Hazaribagh.

Babu Umesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector—

Mr W Egerton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpur.

Mr C E A W Oldham, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr.

Mr C Fisher, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad.

Mr R F Rampini, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughli, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr T T Allen, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th July 1891.

Mr C B Garrett, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T T Allen, or until further orders.

Mr R F Rampini, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughli, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C B Garrett, or until further orders.

Mr J Kelleher, District and Sessions Judge, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughli during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr J H E Garrett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th July 1891.

Mr F N Fischer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar sub-division of the Shahabad district during the absence, on leave, of Mr J H E Garrett, or until further orders.

Babu Juggobundho Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is allowed leave for two months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 12th May 1891.

Mr E B Harris, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th July 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Magura, Jessore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E B Harris, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government :—

Babu Khetter Mohan Mookerjee, Deputy Collector, Calcutta.

Babu Abhilash Chandra Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye.

The services of Babu Nobin Chunder Ker, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.

BABU Girendro Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Maimansing, on leave, is transferred to the head-quarters of the district of Bhagulpur.

MR Baroda Churn Mittra, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Tangail sub-division of the district of Maimansing.

Maulvi Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Behar sub-division of that district.

Babu Suchitanund Mookerjee, Officiating, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters of the district of Faridpur, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

This cancels the order of the 21st April last posting Babu Suchitanund Mookerjee to Backerganj.

Babu Pitamber Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backerganj, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May 1891.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Karfarma, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to the head-quarters of the district of Backerganj, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Petamber Banerjee, or until further orders.

Babu Girendro Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Maimansing, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May 1891.

The orders of the 24th March 1891, replacing the services of Captain J Shakespear, Leinster Regiment, Assistant Political Officer, South Lushai Hills, at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, are cancelled.

JAILS.—Mr Wa'C Beadon, Superintendent, Buxar Central Jail, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect form the 28th July 1891.

Mr F L Halliday, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Superintendent, Buxar Central Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W a'C Beadon, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Special Sub-Registrar of Khulna, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th July 1891, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Munshi Sattar Bux, Rural Sub-Registrar, of Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Babu Kali Prasanna Chatterjee is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Baraset, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Durga Kanta Roy Chowdhury is appointed to be Special Sub- Registrar of Balasore.

EDUCATION.—Babu Brojendra Kumar Guha, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hughli, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment, vice Babu Kailas Chunder Sen, deceased.

Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee, Head-master of the Rungpur Training School, is appointed to be Head-master of the Hughli Training School, vice Babu Ramgati Nyayaratna, about to retire.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Sen, Head-master of the Sanskrit Collegiate School, is appointed to be Head-master of the Rungpur Training School, vice Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee.

Babu Chunder Kumar Maitra, Head-master of the Calcutta Training School, is appointed to be Head-master of the Sanskrit Collegiate School, vice Babu Sasi Bhusen Sen

Babu Barada Prosad Ghosh, Lecturer in the Civil Engineerirg College, Sibpur, is appointed to be Head-master of the Calcutta Training School, vice Babu Chunder Kumar Maitra.

JUDICIAL.—The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class—Mr W Egerton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpur, Mr C A E W Oldham, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, Mr C Fisher, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sahabad.

Mr R M Waller, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr P T Rebello, Offiiciating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siliguri, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Siliguri.

Mr R B Buckley, Temporary Superintending Engineer on special duty, is granted furlough for sixteen months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th June 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G L Searight, Assistant Engineer Mahanuddy Division, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for additional land required in village Vanpur, pergunnah, Dinara, for the Chowsa catch drain, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 1,860 feet in length, and varying from 15 feet to 70 feet in width, running northwards into a drain from the 19th mile 590th feet on the east side of the catch drain, and containing an area of 1 acre and 33 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Vanpur, pergunnah Dinara, is required in the district of Sahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for canal purposes, in village Indaur, pergunnah Dinara, at the end of the Indaur Distributary, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 3 roods and 12½ poles, more or less, at the 10 chains from the end of the distributary on the eastern aside, situated in mouzah Indaur, perguunah Dinara, is required in the district of Sahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz , for canal purposes at the tail of the Hatwa Distributary, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 100 feet in length and 30 feet in width, on the 8th mile and 2,720th feet at the tail of the distributary, and containing an area of 11 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Hundarahi, pergunnah Chowsa, is required in the district of Sahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for an embankment on the Godagari Road from the court buildings at Rampur Beauleah to Sonyekandee in the villages of Haragram, Bulanpur *alias* Chandlai, Haropur, Nabaganga and Bulanpur, pergunnahs Garerhat, Huzrapur and Khastaluk, zillah Rajshahye, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, nore or less, 130 bigahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the villages of Haragram, Bulanpur *alias* Chandlai, Haropur and Nabaganga ; east by Haragram, Bulanpur, and Kutchery Road; south by Bulanpur, *alias* Chandlai, Haropur Nabaganga ; and west by the Godagari Road, is required within the aforesaid villages of Haragram, Bulanpur *alias* Chandlai, Haropur, Nabaganga and Bulanpur.

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